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TODAY: SPORTS

As the Market Turns, Bulls Keep the Faith

Despite Recent Setbacks for Stocks, Investors Try to Think Long-Term

By Jill Dutt
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Carl Frandsen is a true believer.

The 61-year-old government attorney wants to have $1 million by the time he retires in a few years, and the only way he figures he can get there on his $60,000 annual salary is to buy stocks. Lots of them. Sometimes even using borrowed money.

That strategy worked well for Mr. Frandsen until these last few weeks. The Dow Jones industrial average of blue-chip stocks has fallen 9.8 percent in one month and, like millions of Americans who rode the equity boom up, Mr. Frandsen is facing what may become the first substantial decline in stock prices since 1990.

"If the whole market heads south, I'll be wiped out," Mr. Frandsen said flatly last Friday after the Dow dropped nearly 150 points, tipping the market's returns into negative territory for the year.

But Mr. Frandsen is sitting tight, even though all of his $260,000-plus retirement portfolio is invested in stocks.

Amid such turbulence it is not easy to heed the advice of financial planners: Stay calm and think long-term; ignore the daily stock tables and build a diversified portfolio that includes stocks as well as bonds and cash.

Several planners, however, said they had been reminding clients to do just that during this downturn.

"Investors need to implement a well-designed, prudent, well-diversified portfolio," said Lynn Hopewell, a financial planner at the Monitor Group Inc. in Fairfax, Virginia. "That way, when the market boogies up and down, it doesn't matter."

No analyst can reliably predict the direction of financial markets, but many agree on one thing: The broad market is unlikely to repeat its incredible performance of the last two years, in which

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Tightly Guarded in Sarajevo, the Pope Preaches Forgiveness



Gerard Julien/Agence France-Presse

Pope John Paul II giving communion to a Bosnian Croat soldier during a Mass Sunday at a stadium in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. Some 40,000 of the faithful gathered to see the Pope, who urged the "courage of forgiveness." His visit was marred by the discovery of explosives along his route. Page 2.

Top Iranian Linked to Blast at U.S. Garrison

Intelligence Officer Said to Have Met Key Saudi Suspect

By David B. Ottaway and Brian Duffy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American and Saudi intelligence authorities have linked a senior Iranian government official to a group of Shiite Muslims suspected of bombing an American military compound in Saudi Arabia last year, according to U.S. and Saudi officials.

Intelligence information indicates that Brigadier Ahmad Sherifi, a senior Iranian intelligence officer and a top official in Iran's Revolutionary Guards, met roughly two years before the bombing with a Saudi Shiite arrested March 18 in Canada, the officials said. The man, Hani Abdel Rahim Sayegh, had fled Saudi Arabia shortly after the June 25 bombing that killed 19 American servicemen and wounded more than 500 others, according to Canadian court records.

If the report proves to be true, the United States should consider attacks on "certain very high-value targets in Iran," Newt Gingrich, the Republican House speaker, said on Fox television.

Mr. Sayegh, 28, has been identified by Canadian authorities as "a direct participant" in the truck bomb explosion at the Khobar Towers complex. Canadian court documents identify Mr. Sayegh as a member of Saudi Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed group of militant Shiite Muslims.

The intelligence tying Brigadier Sherifi to Mr. Sayegh has persuaded a growing number of officials in Washington and Riyadh of Iran's direct involvement in the attack, American and Saudi officials said. "Iran was the organizing force behind it," a U.S. official said.

But several other American officials, noting the difficulty in assessing the fragmentary evidence available, said they had yet to be firmly persuaded of Tehran's role.

If Iran, which has denied all complicity, is proven to have been involved in the attack, the Clinton administration could come under pressure to retaliate militarily or economically. The United States regards Iran as the world's foremost sponsor of international terrorism, through its agents and through the underground action wing of Hezbollah, based in the Bekaa, the valley in eastern Lebanon.

The Lebanese Shiite political and social movement, which Iranian agents helped found in the early 1980s, has spawned Iranian-fostered replicas in other Arab countries with their own underground operatives such as those in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.

The evidence of Iranian links to the Saudi Shiites suspected in the Khobar bombing includes bank checks signed by Brigadier Sherifi, according to Saudi sources. It is unclear whether the checks were given to Mr. Sayegh or other suspects in the attack.

Canadian and Saudi intelligence agencies have collected much of their information about Mr. Sayegh's alleged role in the bombing, as well as his links to Iranian authorities, from intercepts of telephone calls to his wife and family in

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French Paradox: The Absence of Women in Politics

By John Vinocur
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France has a national temperament of rationality that admits to the occasional paradox. When you're terrific, you should tolerate a humanizing flaw or two, right? But the country is having an increasingly difficult time with these blemishes:

Why does France rank 72d worldwide, in a dead heat with Albania and behind Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan and Togo, in women's representation in national parliaments? Why are there fewer women in the National Assembly now than in 1945? Why are there no French women running any of the nation's top 200 businesses, and why do women graduates of the country's top business school make 10 percent to 15 percent less money on their first jobs than men with the same degrees?

The first part of the paradox is that even the sharpest women critics of the patent inequalities in French public and business life say the problem is masked because relations between men and women in France are, in fact, rather good. The paradox's second aspect is that there is no clear explanation at hand for why, in a hypercritical society, the inequalities have been tolerated for so long; or why, suddenly this spring, there has been a blossoming of books, political initiatives and discussions aimed at correcting them.

"It's a revolt," said Edith Cresson, a former Socialist prime minister, sounding a bit surprised but amused. "We're behind Uganda in the parliamentary rankings and dead last within the European Union. When I went to business school, there was a section for *'jeunes filles.'* We were told that we would become confidantes to our bosses: 'Everybody will be jealous. You'll have to steel yourself. You'll have to be impeccable.' I was just about to explode.

"The boys were going to be the bosses. And they still are."

Rather than a revolt, there seems to be a confluence of coincidences. Legislative elections will take place within 12 months, and the parties are focusing on designating candidates for the hundreds of races. A Socialist Party decision to have women run in 30 percent of the constituencies — they now hold 5.7

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100,000 Rally In Tehran to Assail German Court Ruling

The Associated Press

TEHRAN — More than 100,000 Iranians marched on the German Embassy here Sunday to protest a German court ruling that implicated Iranian leaders in political assassinations.

Hundreds of police in full riot gear ringed the embassy compound in central Tehran, but the protest appeared orderly.

Cries of "Death to America!" and "Death to Israel!" — the usual slogans shouted during demonstrations in Iran — thundered from the crowd. An Israeli flag was set ablaze.

But there were no chants against Germany, and organizers stopped the crowd from burning a German flag and an effigy of the German judge who issued the verdict.

The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said "millions" were expected to attend rallies nationwide.

Demonstrations also were reported in eight other cities, including Qom, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Tehran. Classes were canceled Sunday to allow seminarians to take part in rallies in the holy city, the seat of Iran's ruling Shiite Muslim clergy.

Demonstrators in Qom also shouted slogans against America and Israel, Tehran radio reported. It quoted other chants as saying: "This evil plot has made Germany the target of hate for everyone" or that "Germany has now turned into a U.S. toy."

There were no reports of violence.

Meanwhile, the 270-seat Majlis, or Parliament, held a closed session to review relations with Germany.

Hassan Rowhani, the deputy speaker, called for a "total revision of ties with Germany."

He also called on the government to stop all investment in Germany and ban

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From Arnie to Jack to the Newest Master: Tiger Woods

21-Year-Old's Sweet Swing Puts Him Atop Golfing World

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia. — Look at the faces, and listen to the hushed tones — it was golf history that the gallery was witnessing on a cloudy gray day among the tall pines at staid old Augusta National.

Golf normally is a quiet sport, but the gridlocked gallery that followed 21-year-old Tiger Woods reacted to his birdies and eagles with the same sonic-boom roar once reserved only for Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus in their prime. And they had plenty of birdies and eagles to cheer in the third round as Woods continued his quest to become the youngest player — and the first man of color — to win the Masters, one of golf's four major championships.

"What this young man is doing out here is phenomenal," said William Mire, a Cincinnati attorney watching Woods at the fourth hole. "I like him more for his demeanor, how he handles himself so well for such a young kid. You can see the golf game; you don't have to say a thing about that."

After bursting to a three-shot lead with a stunning 66 on Friday, Woods ran away from the pack Saturday, rewarding the teeming thousands everywhere he looked by finishing 15 under par, tying the 54-hole course record set by Raymond Floyd in 1976 — a few months after Woods was born — and taking a nine-shot lead — another course record after 54 holes — into Sunday's final round.

The faces following Woods were mostly white, with the occasional splash of black. It was a well-dressed crowd, lots of linen and silk, fancy golf shirts featuring logos from country clubs around America, and mostly devoid of younger children seen at most other PGA Tour stops.

Among the exceptions were celebrities, who seem to be just as drawn to the slightly built golfer from Cypress, California. On Friday, the Dallas Cowboys' coach, Barry Switzer, the tennis great Jimmy Connors and the former Washington Redskins' All-Pro safety Mark Murphy were Tiger-watching.

Woods, whose father is African-American and mother is Asian-American, had a chance to be the first golfer of color to win any of golf's four majors: the Masters, the U.S. Open, the British Open and the PGA Tournament. Blacks were not even allowed to enter the Masters until Lee Elder burst through that odious barrier in 1975, and Augusta National currently has only two black members.

Badges for weekend admission were being scalped

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Gary Hershorn/Reuters

Tiger Woods watching the flight of a tee shot at the Masters, where he led in Sunday's final round.

AGENDA

Zaire Rebels Back on Offensive

Zaire's rebels said Sunday they were restarting their offensive after a three-day deadline expired for President Mobutu Sese Seko to quit. In Kinshasa, the capital, the new military governor appealed for calm, saying that developments on the war front had sown panic. Opposition militants who have declared support for the rebel leader, Laurent Kabila, have called for a total shutdown of the capital on Monday as part of a planned campaign to force an end to Marshal Mobutu's 32-year rule. The rebels control about half of Zaire, including the mineral-producing regions. Page 9.

Indian Coalition Considers New Chief

India's United Front coalition said Sunday it would consider a demand by the rival Congress (I) Party to replace its leader, the defeated Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda, to try to avert new elections. Mr. Deve Gowda offered to step down from the leadership of United Front, the United News of India reported. Page 4.

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The IHT on-line http://www.iht.com

Oral Obituaries in China

As Mao's Zealots Die, State Has No Comment

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — On a recent afternoon, a veteran of China's pro-democracy movement noticed that the police who had been camped outside his apartment keeping him under surveillance for more than two years suddenly were absent, so he went out on a sunny winter day and met a friend for coffee.

"Did you hear that Sun Pengyi died?" the dissident said.

"Who is Sun Pengyi?" the friend replied.

"He was very famous in the Cultural Revolution," the dissident said. "He and Nie Yuanze put up the first big character poster at Beijing University in 1966 and Mao praised them. Sun Pengyi was known to everyone then."

This is how a certain kind of obituary gets noted in China, the obituary of a nonperson.

Sun Pengyi was one of the radicals of Mao's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, when "big character posters" were used more effectively than bullets in the political struggle that convulsed the nation. His obituary has been circulating for months in China, but not in writing. For nonpersons, there is only word of mouth.

Today's Communist Party leaders do not allow any memorials or mentions in the press for the most notorious figures of the Cultural Revolution — and not only because most party leaders would just as soon forget a time when many of them were jailed or "sent down" to the countryside by Mao to learn revolution from the "grass roots," or just to shovel manure.

That decade, from 1966 to 1976, was also a time when neighbors informed on neighbors, students overthrew their teachers, the police turned on the police, all in a political environment of paranoia

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Antilles	12.50 FF	Qatar	10.00 Riials
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Réunion	12.50 FF
Egypt	£E 5.50	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
France	10.00 FF	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Gabon	1100 CFA	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20
Lebanon	LL 3,000		

New Urban Peril: U.S. Army Keeps Dropping In

By Dana Priest
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A dozen U.S. Army Black Hawk helicopters, their lights out, descended from the night sky March 4 on a corner of Charlotte, North Carolina. They swooped among the high-rise apartment buildings, then dropped dozens of special-operations troops, some with their weapons blasting, into an abandoned warehouse to capture a group of "terrorists."

Some terrified residents grabbed their guns. Others ducked into doorways. The 911 line went crazy, as did Mayor Pat McCrory's telephone line.

"I could barely hear the callers because of the helicopter noise and the gunfire in the background," Mr. McCrory recalled.

Neither Mr. McCrory nor his police chief was sure what was going on. But they had a clue: Three months earlier, two men in jeans and T-shirts from the secretive U.S. Army Special Operations Command had visited Mr. McCrory's office to ask permission to conduct urban counterterrorism exercises they said would go unnoticed. Mr. McCrory signed a confidentiality statement agreeing not to disclose the event beforehand for national security's sake.

"We were misled," said Mr. McCrory, who was forced by the public outcry to kick the army out of Charlotte after the first of what was to have been three days of urban antiterrorism training. "How they thought you could come in and out without any disturbance is beyond me. It was almost like a blitzkrieg operation. People went and got their guns. I feel fortunate no one was hurt."

Over the last three years, the U.S. Army Special Operations Command has conducted at least 21 such exercises in 21 American cities, including Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New

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Continuing Disaster / **6 Years After Philippine Eruption**

Volcano's Devastation: Lives and Land

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

DAPDAP, Philippines — Through the fine, gray volcanic dust that filled the air, the ghostly figure of a woman emerged, wrapped like a mummy in rags, one hand stretched out before her.

Then another figure emerged, and another.

They are the beggars of Mount Pinatubo, the volcano that erupted nearly six years ago and continues, with yearly flows of sludge in the rainy season, to bury towns and drive people from homes.

After 600 dormant years, Mount Pinatubo exploded in June 1991 in one of the most destructive volcanic eruptions of the century. Its vast outpouring of concretelike sludge has turned hundreds of square miles of surrounding farmland into a dead gray desert.

Scientists say these yearly inundations could continue for a decade, wiping out more towns and cities. Hundreds of thousands of people continue to live in peril for miles around.

Bacolor, a Spanish-era city 25 miles from the mountain, survived until September 1995, when it disappeared under more than 20 feet of hardened sludge, which seismologists call lahar.

Little more than the dome and belfry of the San Guillermo Church remain visible, and its handful of remaining parishioners now enter through the window of the choir loft. The sound of its huge brass bell, so close to the ground, reverberates shockingly across the empty landscape.

It is as if the surface of the earth around Mount Pinatubo has turned itself inside out. This new landscape, up to 90 feet (28 meters) deep, is made up of volcanic ejecta, sand and feather-light pebbles and porous boulders from deep inside the mountain.

Vast amounts of the dry material still cover the mountain's slopes, its temperature still up to 495 degrees Fahrenheit (257 centigrade). In monsoon season each autumn, the material mixes with the water and flows in vast amounts as fast as 25 miles (40 kilometers) an hour.

Lahar is a part of life in the refugee settlement of Dapdap, 60 miles from Manila, where 10,000 people who fled the nearby town of Bamban live in drab hollow-block houses made from the same material that buried their homes.

Their streets are paved with lahar-based concrete. Their children play in lahar sand pits. Their only industry is a small tin-roofed factory where a single workman mixes in cement and makes building blocks from the lahar.

Almost nobody here has a job, and many people spend the hot afternoons playing cards for half a peso a hand. "We play to forget what is happening to us," said Merlyn David, who used to be a farmer.

When the refugees go out to beg, they wrap themselves and their children against the dust churned up by passing cars and trucks. When it rains, the dust turns to mud, and travelers in central Luzon must make a seven-hour detour.

In Bamban, a hillside cemetery is all that survived the volcanic flows in 1992. Last Nov. 1, All Saints Day, its former residents trekked through this new desert to light candles at its graves.



Seth Mydans/The New York Times

Dressed to protect themselves from windblown dust, residents are reduced to begging in the gray desert that once was their farmland.

"The dead were the only ones who were not buried by the lahar," said a refugee, Efren Raagas, who is an administrator of the settlement.

The continuing disaster of Mount Pinatubo has destroyed a broad swath of the nation's most fertile rice land and caused hundreds of millions of dollars in damage. One thousand or more people have died.

EIGHT major rivers have been choked with lahar, leaving few waterways for the rainy-season downpours and causing flooding that has left some villages in vast green pools of stagnant water.

"In terms of magnitude, Mount Pinatubo is unprecedented," said Kelvin Rodolfo, a volcanologist at the University of Chicago. "No lahar flows of this magnitude and duration have ever been recorded. Mount Saint Helens was nowhere near this magnitude."

So far, more than 9 billion cubic yards of lahar has covered the countryside, driving 1.2 million people, a fifth of the region's population, from their homes. As much as 27 billion cubic yards of volcanic material remains on the mountainside, ready to be transformed into fast-moving slurries by the yearly monsoon rains. The remaining towns in the province of Pampanga are desperately competing to survive.

A series of lahar-based dikes have been built in hopes of redirecting future flows and have touched off wild protests from the people of smaller towns who say they are being sacrificed to save the provincial capital, San Fernando.

"*It is axiomatic that you cannot save one town* without making someone upstream or downstream or to the side pay for it," said Mr. Rodolfo.

People who live here are convinced that Bacolor itself was sacrificed, with the use of dikes, to save San Fernando. Bacolor's neighbors are next, and their residents have demonstrated in a vain attempt to stop work on a nearby dike. Armed troops now guard the bulldozers.

"During the rainy seasons, residents of rival villages invoke the names of their patron saints to save them from the lahar flows," said Randy David, a sociologist whose family has fled Guagua. "It is a competition to see whose patron saints are more powerful with God. This has been replaced by the more mundane struggle of committees, who can pull strings and reshape the engineering intervention."

Nobody really knows how much more lahar will flow or how many more years it will continue, Mr. Rodolfo said. Lahar that has buried the landscape one year can be "remobilized" by the next year's rains. Indeed, some towns that were buried in 1991 and 1992 have partly re-emerged as new rain washes the hard-packed volcanic sand farther across the landscape.

"The worst disaster to date buried a village on the outskirts of Bacolor on Oct. 1, 1995," Mr. Rodolfo said. "In four hours, 27 feet of lahar came down. That was all remobilized material."

In Bacolor, a few roofs of the taller buildings remain, as if lying on the ground, some with signs for schools or banks or municipal offices.

About 150 stubborn families have returned to the city, where 65,000 people once lived, loyal to a piece of geography. Where their homes are buried they have built shanties on stilts made of volcanic concrete, in case of future flows. These are frightened and traumatized people, and some have shanties teetering 20 feet above the ground.

"Bacolor is dead," said one resident, Remedios Caballa, who has built a dwelling on the roof of what was once a bank. "But this is my home. I cannot bear to live somewhere else."

Pope's Wish For Bosnia: 'Courage of Forgiveness'

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In bone-chilling cold and with tight security protecting him from hatreds that still poison Bosnia, Pope John Paul II preached forgiveness Sunday to Muslims, Catholic Croats and Orthodox Serbs alike.

Tanks, sharpshooters and thousands of policemen deployed to protect the Pope, whose long-delayed visit to a city with a special spot in his heart was jarred by the discovery Saturday of explosives along his route. NATO helicopters clattered overhead.

Organizers installed a heater and used a large, white umbrella to shield him from an icy wind driving snow flurries into his face during Mass at a soccer stadium near the former front line. The Pope, 76, was chilled and visibly shivering at the end of the two and a half hour service. An aide helped him from the altar.

The Pope's message of peace drew wide praise from average people who suffered most in war, as well as the politicians who prosecuted it. But Bosnia's dilemma remained: whether to find peace in unity or separation.

For the Pope, there was no question that peace and unity go hand-in-hand.

"For the edifice of peace to be solid, against the background of so much blood and hatred, it will have to be built on the courage of forgiveness," he said. "People must know how to ask forgiveness and to forgive."

If Bosnians can establish peace, he told the Muslim, Serbian and Croatian members of a joint presidency, their land "can become at the end of this century an example of coexistence in diversity for many nations experiencing the same difficulty, in Europe and elsewhere in the world."

John Paul said Sarajevo was a symbol of the horrors of the 20th century, including the start of World War I, the bitter fighting of World War II and the conflict marking the end of the century.

He called for respect for human rights, efforts to ensure all Bosnians have work and the return of legions of refugees to their homes. About 70 percent of the work force is unemployed in Muslim-Croatian territory, and probably more on the Serbian side. The future of the refugees is one of the most *treacherous political issues facing Bosnia.*

Muslims and Croats are often at odds, but their men on the presidency promised to work for unity. Kresimir Zubak, the Croat, pledged his people "are ready for coexistence with other peoples who also live in Bosnia, in peace, in mutual respect, solidarity and equality."

Bosnia's chief Muslim cleric, Mustafa Ceric, met the Pope on Sunday afternoon and said afterward that he would use the opportunity of the Pope's visit to seek "substantial dialogue" between Muslims and Catholics.

The meeting with presidency members was the only time the Pope came face-to-face with any Bosnian Serb leader.

The Serb, Momcilo Krajisnik, was a member of the Serbian leadership throughout the three and a half year war and siege of Sarajevo, in which almost 11,000 people died.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Flight Delays

PARIS (AFP) — Travelers face delays Monday because of employee action at the TAT and Air Liberte airlines, but most flights to and from Paris will go ahead as planned, the company said.

Half of Monday's scheduled flights will be affected by a dispute involving on-board navigators, and flights not passing through the French capital will be severely affected, the company said.

Employees have been on strike since Wednesday over wages and conditions of service linked to the fusion of the two airlines by their new owner, British Airways.

Stranded in Bangkok

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Thousands of passengers remained stranded in the Thai capital late Sunday as airlines struggled to clear a backlog of delays caused by an Indian air traffic controllers strike, airline officials said.

The action indefinitely delayed scheduled Friday flights on a number of airlines carrying passengers from Bangkok to Europe, officials said. Other airports in the region, including Singapore and Hong Kong, were similarly affected. The strike was called off on Saturday.

Russia and Taiwan are expected to set up air links in May, a report in Taipei said Sunday. China Airlines and a Moscow airline will fly the route, Foreign Ministry officials were quoted by the United Daily News as saying. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bangladesh, Burma, Honduras, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

TUESDAY: Burma, Georgia, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

WEDNESDAY: Burma, Egypt, Nepal, United Arab Emirates.

THURSDAY: Bhutan, Burma, Egypt, Iraq, Nepal, Syria.

FRIDAY: Egypt, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Turkey, Zimbabwe.

SATURDAY: Cuba, Swaziland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

Rome to Restore Burned Turin Church

Reuters

TURIN — The government pledged Sunday to restore Turin's Renaissance cathedral and an adjoining royal palace to their former glory after a devastating fire wrecked parts of the two buildings.

Experts sifted through the debris to try to discover how Saturday's blaze started, while local residents complained that despite recent fires in other historic Italian buildings, Turin cathedral did not have an adequate fire-alarm system.

Pope John Paul II, who is visiting Sarajevo, has said he would honor the fire fighters who saved the Shroud of Turin from the inferno.

The shroud, a yellowing piece of cloth imprinted with the image of a man's body that many people take to be the figure of Jesus Christ after his crucifixion, was moved to a secret location.

The baroque Guarini Chapel, where the shroud had been housed for centuries, was gutted by the blaze along with a section of the adjoining royal palace.

"This is the moment to start work so that everything is restored as it once was," Deputy Prime Minister Walter Veltroni said in an interview Sunday with the paper La Stampa. "It is a commitment I make on the part of the government."

Early estimates suggest millions of dollars of damage was done by the seven-hour blaze. Prime Minister Romano Prodi has called a cabinet meeting for Monday to discuss the situation.

Initial eyewitness accounts suggested that the fire first took hold in the large, ornate chapel at the back of the cathedral, which was under restoration.

But attention has switched to the adjoining palace. "This is where we have found the highest level of carbonization, and it could therefore be the focal point of the fire," Serafino Vassalli, deputy chief of the Turin fire service, was quoted as saying in La Repubblica.

Other reports speculated that generators, brought in to provide additional electricity for a recent gala dinner, might have caused a short-circuit.

A spokesman for the fire investigation team declined to discuss the speculation. "All possibilities are being looked into, nothing has been ruled out," he said, adding that arson had not yet been excluded.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
A much more seasonable weather pattern will return this week, with winds aloft flowing from west to east across the continent. While very chilly air will remain in east-central Canada, a gradual warming will occur in the middle of the United States, with dry weather in the Plains.

Europe
Partly to mostly sunny and seasonable weather will prevail in London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam Tuesday through Thursday. Madrid will enjoy sunshine and warm weather, while much of eastern Europe, including Warsaw, will be chilly to cold and unsettled into Wednesday. Chilly but dry in Berlin.

Asia
Showers may linger in Tokyo Tuesday; otherwise, mainly dry and cooler Wednesday and Thursday. Mainly dry and rather cool in Beijing and Seoul through Thursday. Chilly to cold over Manchuria and northern Japan. Warm in Hong Kong and Singapore, with a stray shower or thunderstorm each day.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	23/73	13/55 s	23/73	14/57 s
Amsterdam	12/53	3/37 r	11/52	3/37 pc
Ankara	11/52	-4/25 r	4/39	-4/25 c
Athens	10/50	3/37 s	14/57	7/44 s
Barcelona	17/62	8/46 s	18/64	11/52 s
Belgrade	9/48	3/37 pc	14/57	-1/31 r
Berlin	12/53	0/32 sh	8/48	-1/31 pc
Brussels	13/55	6/43 c	13/55	3/37 r
Budapest	10/50	5/41 pc	12/53	-1/31 pc
Copenhagen	8/46	-3/27 pc	6/43	-1/31 pc
Costa Del Sol	22/71	11/52 pc	23/73	13/55 s
Dublin	15/59	8/46 c	15/59	8/46 c
Edinburgh	14/57	6/43 c	13/55	6/43 c
Florence	14/57	7/44 c	21/70	6/41 pc
Frankfurt	12/53	3/37 sh	11/52	1/34 pc
Geneva	16/61	4/39 s	15/59	4/39 c
Helsinki	3/37	-5/22 c	2/36	-5/18 pc
Istanbul	8/46	2/36 r	10/50	3/37 pc
Kiev	9/48	1/34 s	13/55	3/37 pc
Las Palmas	23/73	17/62 s	22/73	17/62 s
Lisbon	23/73	15/59 s	23/71	15/59 s
London	17/62	8/46 pc	14/57	5/41 pc
Madrid	25/77	8/46 s	25/79	9/48 s
Mallorca	15/59	9/48 s	17/62	12/53 s
Milan	17/62	7/44 pc	22/71	4/39 s
Moscow	6/43	1/34 c	11/52	6/43 r
Munich	9/48	3/37 sn	9/48	-4/25 pc
Nice	16/61	9/48 pc	19/66	10/50 s
Oslo	7/44	-2/29 pc	8/46	1/34 pc
Paris	15/59	6/43 pc	15/59	4/39 pc
Prague	8/46	1/34 r	9/48	-5/23 pc
Reykjavik	11/52	6/43 sn	11/52	8/46 c
Riga	5/41	-4/25 sn	6/43	-5/22 pc
Rome	12/53	5/41 pc	14/57	7/44 pc
St. Petersburg	4/39	2/36 sh	3/37	-2/36 sn
Stockholm	3/37	-3/27 pc	4/39	-3/27 c
Strasbourg	14/57	7/44 c	13/55	2/36 pc
Tallinn	3/37	-6/22 c	3/37	-7/20 pc
Tbilisi	11/52	6/43 sh	19/66	3/37 pc
Venice	13/55	8/46 c	19/66	3/37 pc
Vienna	11/52	5/41 sh	10/50	-3/27 pc
Warsaw	8/46	2/36 sh	9/48	-6/22 pc
Zurich	13/55	9/43 c	12/53	1/34 pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	28/79	13/55 s	28/82	18/64 s
Beirut	20/68	9/48 pc	19/53	7/44 pc
Cairo	29/79	12/53 pc	23/73	9/48 s
Damascus	22/71	8/43 pc	18/61	2/36 s
Jerusalem	20/68	8/43 pc	15/59	3/37 s
Luxor	36/100	19/66 s	30/86	18/61 c
Riyadh	32/89	18/64 s	35/97	22/71 s

North America

Anchorage	6/43	-4/25 pc	6/43	-2/29 pc
Atlanta	19/66	7/44 pc	19/66	7/44 pc
Boston	12/53	2/36 s	10/50	2/36 s
Chicago	10/50	1/34 s	12/53	2/36 pc
Dallas	18/64	9/48 s	20/68	9/48 pc
Denver	17/62	1/34 pc	18/64	3/37 pc
Detroit	10/50	-2/29 s	11/52	2/36 pc
Honolulu	28/82	21/70 pc	29/84	21/70 pc
Houston	20/68	8/46 pc	20/68	10/50 pc
Los Angeles	26/79	11/52 s	24/75	12/53 pc
Miami	28/82	19/66 t	28/82	21/70 c
Minneapolis	10/50	-8/29 s	11/52	1/34 c
Montreal	-1/31	-9/16 pc	3/37	-3/27 s
Nassau	28/82	21/70 c	29/84	21/70 pc
New York	12/53	2/36 s	13/55	4/39 s
Orlando	24/75	16/61 c	24/75	14/57 pc
Phoenix	30/86	14/57 s	31/88	16/61 s
San Fran.	20/68	10/50 s	20/68	11/52 pc
Seattle	12/53	7/44 pc	16/64	8/46 sh
Toronto	0/32	-6/18 s	6/43	-3/23 s
Vancouver	10/50	9/48 c	18/64	8/46 pc
Washington	14/57	3/37 s	17/62	4/39 s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Almaty	18/64	8/46 c	23/73	11/52 sh
Bali	32/89	22/71 r	32/89	22/71 pc
Bangkok	32/89	22/71 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Beijing	17/62	8/46 c	18/64	8/46 pc
Bombay	30/86	18/64 s	27/80	19/66 s
Calcutta	33/91	21/70 pc	33/91	22/71 s
Chiang Mai	33/91	21/70 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
Colombo	31/88	23/73 s	30/86	22/71 pc
Hanoi	27/80	22/71 r	27/80	21/70 sh
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	24/75 c	32/89	23/73 sh
Hong Kong	25/77	21/70 r	29/73	20/68 sh
Islamabad	34/93	16/61 s	31/88	15/59 pc
Jakarta	29/84	22/71 c	29/84	22/71 pc
Karachi	33/91	13/55 s	31/88	17/62 s
K. Lumpur	31/88	22/71 r	31/88	22/71 r
K. Kinabalu	29/84	21/70 c	31/88	21/70 pc
Manila	33/91	21/70 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
New Delhi	40/104	18/64 s	37/99	18/61 s
Phnom Penh	32/89	22/71 sh	33/91	22/71 pc
Phuket	32/89	22/71 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Rangoon	32/89	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Seoul	18/64	4/39 s	13/55	3/37 s
Shanghai	18/64	13/55 r	17/62	7/44 pc
Singapore	31/88	23/71 c	31/88	21/70 pc
Taipei	27/80	22/71 sh	25/77	15/59 r
Tokyo	19/66	13/55 s	13/55	8/46 c
Vientiane	27/80	23/73 r	27/80	21/70 sh

Africa

Algiers	20/68	11/52 pc	20/68	8/46 pc
Cape Town	25/77	12/53 s	23/73	12/53 s
Casablanca	22/71	13/55 s	24/75	15/59 s
Harare	29/84	11/52 pc	31/88	11/52 s
Lagos	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Nairobi	27/80	13/55 pc	28/82	13/55 pc
Tunis	18/64	8/48 s	19/66	9/46 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	28/82	18/61 s	27/80	15/59 pc
Caracas	28/82	22/71 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Lima	27/80	19/66 s	29/73	19/66 pc
Mexico City	22/71	10/50 pc	26/79	11/52 pc
Rio de Janeiro	28/79	18/64 s	24/75	19/66 s
Santiago	29/79	6/43 pc	22/71	5/41 pc

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	14/57 r	18/64	13/55 c
Sydney	29/79	15/59 s	20/68	12/53 c

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hca, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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Reuters

LONDON — A priest who provoked a storm by declaring that stealing from supermarkets was justified says he has been dismissed.

The priest, John Papworth, said he had received a letter from the archdeacon of Charing Cross saying that his permission to officiate as a Church of England minister was not being renewed.

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THE AMERICAS

Democrats, Deep in Debt, Cannot Cover Refunds

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic National Committee lacks the money to refund $1.5 million in questionable donations it promised to return earlier this year, according to party officials.

The organization expects the controversy dogging its central role in President Bill Clinton's re-election fund-raising to cost more than $4.5 million in legal fees this year, the officials added.

The committee's national chairman, Steve Grossman, said that the party's debt was $14.4 million as of last week, but that it had $1.7 million cash on hand, putting the net debt at $12.7 million.

That amount, the largest debt in the party's history, does not include the $1.5 million in questionable donations, identified by an internal audit, that the party has promised to return by the end of June. Nor does it include the expected legal bills.

In contrast, the party had a $2.8 million surplus after the 1992 election and faced $2.2 million in debt after the 1994 campaign.

It is common for political parties to face debts after elections, but the size of the national committee's debt is worrisome to some senior party operatives. The Republican National Committee had $9.75 million in debt at the beginning of the year but has since trimmed that to $6.6 million, according to Mary Mead Crawford, the committee's press secretary.

In contrast, the Democrats' debt has markedly grown since the beginning of the year, when it stood at $6.2 million and the party had $2.4 million cash on hand. The committee's communications director, Amy Weiss Tobe, said "a number of additional campaign bills" had come due since the end of the year.

As it prepares for the 1998 elections, the Democratic National Committee is competing against a traditionally better financed foe, starting from far deeper in the hole, and — most of all — seeking to raise money in a climate in which its fund-raising practices are under intense scrutiny.

As a result, fund-raisers say, donors may be either skittish about giving and thereby inviting scrutiny, or reluctant to have their money go not to financing future campaigns but to paying the party's legal bills or refunding 1996 donors.

Mr. Grossman said that the controversy over the Democrats' fund-raising was "clearly on people's minds," but that he was confident the party would be "back in what I would call fiscal health by the end of the year," with the debt erased.

He said the Democrats planned to raise $50 million this year, in part through four galas, the first of which will be held May 1 in Washington. A Democratic lobbyist, Dan Durko, is overseeing the planning for the galas, which are slated to raise $13 million to $14 million.

Mr. Grossman and other party fund-raisers said they were confident the goals could be met, noting that the party's donations for the first three months of the year, $8.8 million, exceeded estimates by $1 million. The Republican National Committee raised $11.3 million in the same period.

"I'm mindful of the environment in which we live," Mr. Grossman said, referring to the fund-raising controversy, "but people are coming forward and supporting us and want to be with this president and the vice president at what they consider to be a defining time in the life and history of this party."

Others were less upbeat. Don Sweitzer, a former party finance director, said, "It is a monumental fund-raising challenge."

■ Funds Channeled to States

Charles R. Babcock and Ira Chinoy of The Washington Post reported:

Democratic National Committee officials channeled millions of dollars in campaign donations to state Democratic parties last year, effectively hiding big contributions from tobacco, gambling and other special interests.

Contributors' checks routinely were sent to national committee headquarters before being passed on to the state parties, but documents show that committee officials kept meticulous records of the donations so that donors and fund-raisers received credit.

Because the money was not deposited in the accounts of the national party, the identities of the donors did not appear on the committee's federal disclosure reports. Instead, the donations were reported on the state level, where they are more difficult to track.

Diverting campaign checks to the state parties allowed the committee to avoid criticism for accepting contributions from controversial industries and protected some donors who did not want the fact or magnitude of their contributions known.

For example, at the time last year that Vice President Al Gore was attacking the Republican National Committee as "just about a wholly owned subsidiary of the tobacco industry," Democratic fund-raisers asked R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. to make campaign contributions through state Democratic parties.

"They preferred that it go to the state organizations," a Reynolds spokeswoman, Maura Ellis, said of $50,000 in donations the company gave to four Democratic state parties and another party committee. "That was at their request."

Kent Cooper, the head of the nonprofit Center for Responsive Politics, which tracks campaign spending, said the Democratic National Committee, in effect, was "keeping a second set of books." He called the practice an evasion of the disclosure requirements that are at the heart of federal election law.

A Democratic spokeswoman said the party "had no reason to hide the donations." She said party records indicated that the committee directed at least $3.6 million to state parties.

Growth Changes Debate on Budget

Smaller Deficit May Ease Pact

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even as the White House and Congress struggle to find a compromise plan to balance the federal budget, the outlook for the deficit continues to improve, and the shortfall is likely to come in smaller than either the Clinton administration or the Republican leadership had expected.

Government officials attributed the improving outlook to a surge in economic growth and lower unemployment over the last six months that have helped generate more tax revenue and hold down government spending.

Budget analysts said it was too early to give a firm projection of how sharply the deficit was falling this year, and they said that its path would be largely determined by how robustly the economy performs over the next six months.

"The deficit appears to be lower than we thought for this year, and that could bode well for future deficits," a Republican congressional aide said. "It's early, but the trend is excellent."

But in a compelling illustration of the trend, a study this month by the Congressional Budget Office projected that the deficit could fall to $91.7 billion this year, if the trend for the first five months of the government's year holds steady. The deficit last year was $107 billion, the lowest in 15 years, but both the Congressional Budget Office and the administration's Office of Management and Budget had been projecting that the deficit would increase this year.

The congressional analysis cautioned that it was "too soon to draw any conclusions" about whether the surge in tax revenue generated by the strong economy would continue for the rest of the year and push the deficit below $100 billion for the first time since 1981.

Officials said, however, that they were increasingly confident that their initial budget projections would prove overly pessimistic.

The Congressional Budget Office has already reduced its official estimate of the deficit from $124 billion to $112.3 billion for the year. The administration has not yet changed its projection of $125.6 billion.

The likelihood that the deficit will be lower than projected underscores how much of the improvement in the nation's fiscal condition has come not from specific tax and spending decisions in Washington, but from a panoply of economic forces that has kept the economy growing for more than six years.

The economy grew 3.8 percent in the last three months of 1996, and is projected to have grown about 3 percent in the quarter ended March 31. Although economists expect the economy to slow somewhat, they are still projecting growth for the year to run well above the 2.3 percent forecast in January.

Any reduction in the size of the deficit would make it easier for White House and congressional negotiators to reach a compromise on the budget, since a smaller deficit reduces pressure for the deep spending cuts that the administration is determined to avoid and increases opportunities for the big tax cuts that Republicans are insisting on.



Jeff Mitchell/Reuters

HIGH TIDE IN NORTH DAKOTA — A family in Fargo, North Dakota, bringing supplies to their house, which is surrounded by the flooded Red River. The river has crested and is beginning to recede.

Away From Politics

• **U-2 spy planes have been** searching Colorado's snow-covered mountains for a missing air force pilot and his A-10 attack jet. Both have been missing since April 2, when Captain Craig Button broke away from a three-plane formation during a flight exercise over Arizona. *(AP)*

• **A rally by an Asian-American organization** at Yale University escalated into heated jostling when John O'Sullivan, the editor of the National Review, was pushed and punched by student protesters who charged that a recent cover of the conservative magazine was racist. The editor, John O'Sullivan, said that protesters hit him and grabbed at his clothes as he left a school building after delivering a speech. *(NYT)*

• **A second air force investigation** has again exonerated all officers who were responsible for security at a military housing complex in Saudi Arabia that was struck by a truck bomb last June, according to defense officials. *(WP)*

• **The violent crimes of rape, robbery and assault** plunged a record 12.4 percent from 1994 to 1995, the Justice Department announced. The government said it was the largest drop in those crimes since the National Crime Victimization Survey began in 1973. *(AFP)*

• **A federal district judge has barred** the Clinton administration from punishing doctors in California who recommended marijuana to their patients under a new state law. The order will at least temporarily stop the federal government's effort to undermine the California law by threatening to prosecute or strip the prescription licenses of doctors who endorse use of the drug. *(NYT)*

• **Harvard University has received** a $10 million gift to establish a center to study the nation's fast-growing nonprofit sector: the 1.4 million charities, religious congregations, foundations, hospitals, educational and cultural groups that account for one of the most dynamic parts of the U.S. economy. *(NYT)*

POLITICAL NOTES

A Code to Control Sweatshops

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton and leaders of the clothing industry will announce a code of conduct Monday to combat sweatshops worldwide. Members of the administration's task force say the success of the effort could turn on issues like what minimum pay should be and how much consumers should be told about violations.

Mr. Clinton set up the group after consumers grew concerned that popular apparel like Wal-Mart's Kathie Lee Gifford line — she is a task force member — was made in sweatshops.

After sometimes feverish debate, the task force reached agreement on components of a code of conduct, on having companies agree to outside monitoring and on developing an organization to oversee and certify the monitors. In the next six months, the task force hopes to thrash out differences on putting the accord into effect. *(NYT)*

Of Politics and Prosecutors

WASHINGTON — When Congress established an independent process for investigating top government officials, the idea was to give prosecutors the freedom to act as they saw fit without fear of retribution.

Now, however, the system once trusted to keep politics out has become ensnarled in it. In the run-up to Attorney General Janet Reno's announcement Monday on whether to seek another independent counsel, this one to investigate campaign contributions, the three-judge panel that has sole discretion in appointing the counsel remains the least examined but most intriguing part of the system.

Currently on the three-judge panel is Judge David Sentelle of the U.S. Court of Appeals, whose political background continues to spawn controversy. Chief Justice William Rehnquist, by virtue of his position, has sole authority to name the panel judges.

In part because of Justice Rehnquist's deep Republican roots, but more importantly because of an incident three years ago, the current panel labors under a partisan cloud. In 1994, shortly before the panel named Kenneth Starr to the Whitewater probe, Judge Sentelle had lunch with North Carolina's Republican senators, Lauch Faircloth and Jesse Helms, strong opponents of Mr. Clinton.

The appearance that Judge Sentelle's choice of Mr. Starr was influenced by politicians was heightened by his background. Before his 1985 appointment to the bench by President Ronald Reagan, he had been chairman of the Mecklenburg County Republican Committee and chairman of the North Carolina Republican convention. *(WP)*

Nixon Center Building Stalled

WASHINGTON — Officials of the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace Foundation in California have halted preparations for construction of a $6 million building because of a controversy over anti-Semitic writings of its long-deceased namesake, Elmer Bobst.

The decision on the Bobst Institute followed an emergency meeting last week by the board of directors of the Nixon Center for Peace and Freedom, a subsidiary of the foundation. The Nixon Center is a think tank whose image and independence the board considers threatened by association with the Bobst name.

The voting members, who include Henry Kissinger, James Schlesinger, and Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, called for immediate consultation with the foundation on "problems surrounding creation of the Bobst Institute." *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Jack Kemp, the Republican Party's 1996 vice presidential candidate, on laying the groundwork for a presidential bid in 2000: "Look, I learned a lot in '96. It was a great experience. It whetted my appetite." *(AFP)*

Aristide-Preval Rift Stymies Haiti

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Jean-Bertrand Aristide, sitting at his desk in his private office, bristled at the suggestion that he was deliberately making life difficult for his handpicked successor as president, Rene Preval.

"Our relationship is normal," Mr. Aristide said. "When we need to talk on the phone, we talk on the phone. When we need to meet, we meet."

But the role of Mr. Aristide, the charismatic former Roman Catholic priest who was Haiti's first freely elected president and remains its most popular politician, is controversial.

He has not endorsed the free-market economic policy that Mr. Preval is pushing in an effort to move Haiti out of dire poverty and to win access to hundreds of millions of dollars in international aid.

Mr. Aristide formed his own party to run in last month's parliamentary and local elections, largely on a platform opposing Mr. Preval's economic reforms. Many of Mr. Preval's top advisers and cabinet members joined.

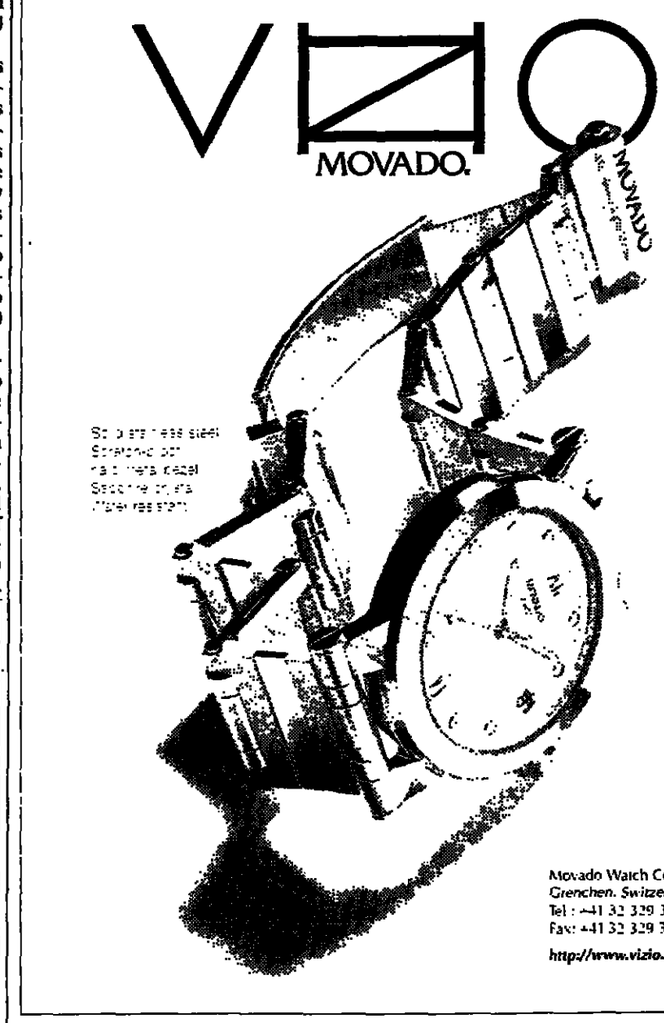
In interviews, neither man would directly address the apparent rift, and their relationship has become a source of gossip.

"We welcome around the table of dialogue those who say yes to privatization and those that say no," Mr. Aristide said. "If we want to build a state of law, we need dialogue."

The apparent division between the two has surprised many political observers because during their years of joint clandestine political activity in the 1980s Mr. Aristide and Mr. Preval were so close they were called "the twins." When Mr. Aristide assumed the presidency in February 1991, Mr. Preval was his prime minister.

When a military coup toppled the government seven months later the two went into exile together. After returning as president following a U.S.-led occupation of the nation in September 1994, Mr. Aristide chose Mr. Preval as his successor in 1995 elections. But Mr. Preval has little independent political support, and the lack of Mr. Aristide's public backing has impeded the approval of key measures in a Parliament dominated by Aristide supporters.

Mr. Aristide's opponents say he is unwilling to spend political capital to support Mr. Preval because Mr. Aristide is hoping to make a comeback in presidential elections in 2000.



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China-Vietnam Dispute Revives Regional Fears

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — China's behavior in its recent oil-drilling dispute with Vietnam has again raised questions among members of the Association of South East Asian Nations about Beijing's long-term intentions in the region.

While Hanoi's ASEAN partners have declined to support the Vietnamese side in the dispute, which talks last week failed to settle, the territorial conflict is part of what a new report says is "probably the most widespread and volatile security problem" in East Asia.

The report, prepared for the 21 member states in the ASEAN Regional Forum, notes that virtually every Asian country has land or maritime boundaries that are in dispute.

A copy of the report, which was based on assessments from nongovernment security specialists in 15 Asia-Pacific countries, was made available to the International Herald Tribune.

The forum began meeting in 1995 to discuss ways of defusing tension and building confidence in the region. Its members include China, the United States, Japan and the seven ASEAN countries: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

The latest dispute between China and Vietnam erupted in March after National Offshore Oil Corp. of China positioned an oil rig and accompanying vessels in waters claimed by both countries between Hainan Island of China and the coast of central Vietnam.

Vietnam said Friday that it had failed to reach agreement with China on the dispute during three days of talks in Beijing. National Offshore Oil and Vietnamese officials said last week that the rig had been withdrawn from the area following the completion of planned exploration work.

The report said that East Asia's maritime disputes were difficult to settle because they covered areas that contain valuable marine and seabed resources and are symbols of national integrity and influence. "Few governments have the courage to resolve such claims if resolution means potentially having to concede ownership," the report said, even though leaving such disputes unsettled could provide "tinder" for future conflict.

Vietnam and China have a history of territorial and other disputes. They have competing claims to ownership over much of the South China Sea, including the Paracel and Spratly islands. The tension erupted into armed conflict in 1979, when China invaded the northern border provinces of Vietnam in retaliation for Hanoi's 1978 invasion of Cambodia, which Beijing regarded as part of its sphere of influence.

China and Vietnam also fought a brief naval skirmish in 1988 in the Spratlys, where each maintains it is the legitimate owner of the dozens of widely scattered atolls and reefs. Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei also claim the parts of the Spratlys closest to their shores.

Vietnam, which joined ASEAN in 1995, won expressions of sympathy from ambassadors of association members when it briefed them on the oil-drilling dispute with China. But the organization's formal position is that the issue should be settled between Beijing and Hanoi.

An Indonesian analyst said that before Vietnam joined ASEAN, the group informed both it and China that ASEAN would not become a counterweight to China or confront Beijing on Hanoi's behalf.

In a speech in Hong Kong last week, James Sasser, the U.S. ambassador to China, said Beijing's "engagement and dialogue" in the past few years with ASEAN, especially in the forum, had allowed it to lessen tensions with the countries of Southeast Asia.

"However," he added, "the recent dispute with Vietnam over China's oil drilling near Vietnam's territorial waters raises some troubling questions about that commitment. We would urge Beijing to be more reassuring that it will not resort to force in such matters."



Kamal Kishor/Reuters

Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda, in traditional garb, accepting a sword Sunday at a temple in New Delhi.

India Party Gives Leader Its Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The head of the collapsed Indian government, Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda, received the full support of his party Sunday, while a leader of the Congress (I) Party suggested the party might settle differences with the coalition.

Janata Dal, or People's Party, said it would remain a member of the ousted United Front coalition under Mr. Deve Gowda's leadership.

Janata Dal is the dominant constituent of the United Front, whose 10-month-old coalition government lost a parliamentary vote of confidence Friday after Congress (I) Party, led by its president, Sitaram Kesri, withdrew its support.

A Congress deputy and former minister, Rajesh Pilot, said he was optimistic that agreement could be reached with the United Front coalition to bring an early end to the country's political crisis.

"I am very sure both groups, having the national interest in mind, are ready to sacrifice individuals," he said, predicting a solution to the crisis within days.

Neither Congress Party nor the United Front is keen to participate in elections, Mr. Pilot said.

At a four-hour meeting on Sunday, Dal leaders decided to keep Mr. Deve Gowda as their leader. Mr. Deve Gowda, who has been asked to continue as a caretaker prime minister, was present at the meeting.

Some other parties in the Front are reported to have asked Mr. Gowda to give up the leadership of the 13-party coalition in a bid to win back the support of the Congress Party and form a new government. *(AFP, Reuters)*

■ Budget Faces Challenge

India's tax-cutting reform budget faced fresh trouble Sunday when a Communist partner in the ousted coalition challenged the caretaker government's right to pass it in Parliament, Agence France-Presse reported.

The Communist Party of India-Marxist said the United Front had no constitutional authority to pass the budget for the year to March 1998.

"Once the government is ousted, then its budget proposals become defunct," said Ashok Mitra, a senior party member. "This is my party's view."

BRIEFLY



Sakchai Lalit/The Associated Press

NEW YEAR'S SPLASH — Bangkok residents engaging in a water fight Sunday as part of the five-day Buddhist New Year celebration.

Sikh Shrine Reopens In Northern India

NEW DELHI — Sikhism's holiest shrine in northern India, damaged in army action more than a decade ago, formally opened for prayers Sunday after extensive repairs, the United News of India said.

The newly built "Akal Takht," inside the Golden Temple in the town of Amritsar, was rededicated in a three-hour ceremony during a festival marking the harvest season of Baisakhi.

The Akal Takht was damaged in June 1984 when Indian troops stormed the complex to ferret out Sikh militants holed up inside. The rebels, who espoused a separate Sikh state called Khalistan, were killed. *(AFP)*

Officials Admit To Hanbo Bribes

SEOUL — Four of the five members of the Parliament questioned over the weekend by state prosecutors have admitted to taking money from the stricken Hanbo Group's founder, a prosecution official said Sunday.

"Two of the four acknowledged their aides had taken 30 to 50 million won, and two others admitted taking themselves," the official said.

He said that Lee Choong Jae of the splinter Democratic Party admitted to accepting 30 million won (about $34,000), and that Park Sung Vum of the ruling New Korea Party had admitted to accepting 50 million won.

The prosecution is investigating a loans-for-kickbacks scandal uncovered when Hanbo's flagship unit Hanbo Steel Co. folded in January under $5.8 billion of debt. *(Reuters)*

Burma Sentences Parliament Member

RANGOON — Burma's military government has sentenced an elected member of Parliament for the opposition National League for Democracy party to four years in prison in connection with a fatal injection, NLD sources said Sunday.

Aung Shwe, the NLD chairman, said Than Aung, a medical doctor, was sentenced at Insein Central Jail on Friday for homicide not amounting to murder. Than Aung was arrested in February after a patient he gave an injection to later died.

Than Aung was elected as a member of Parliament in May 1990 elections that the NLD won by a landslide, but the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council never recognized the results of the poll. *(Reuters)*

Bangladesh Cites Chemical Overuse

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The country's agricultural output has dwindled because of unplanned use of chemical fertilizer and toxic pesticides, a survey has found.

The government report, made public over the weekend, said the per-hectare yield of rice had fallen to 3.5 metric tons from 5 metric tons in 1970.

The report said research had found a disproportionate use of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium in farmland, resulting in a lower crop yield. *(Reuters)*

5 in Japan Demoted Over Nuclear Fire

TOKYO — Five officials at Japan's sole nuclear fuel-reprocessing plant have been demoted for falsifying a report about a fire and explosion at a nuclear complex in March, Japanese media reported Sunday.

The state-run Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. demoted five officials for collaborating to falsify a report on the March 11 incident at the Tokaimura nuclear complex, 160 kilometers (100 miles) northeast of Tokyo, the reports said. *(Reuters)*

Chinese Dissident Gets U.S. Asylum

By Charles D. Sherman
Special to the International Herald Tribune

MADISON, Wisconsin — A prominent Chinese dissident and legal scholar, protected by the Clinton administration for his opposition to Beijing's leadership, has been granted political asylum in the United States.

Yu Haocheng, a former chief of propaganda for the Chinese Communist Party, has been a scholar-in-residence at the University of Wisconsin Law School's East Asian Legal Studies Center.

Mr. Yu once disseminated Communist Party views as director of the Masses publishing organization in the Ministry of Public Security. In 1989, he was detained by security police after defending the student-led, pro-democracy campaign and criticizing the military crackdown on the Tiananmen Square demonstrators.

After 18 months in prison and living under house arrest, Mr. Yu was released, but Chinese officials refused him permission to leave the country. John Shattuck, the State Department's top human rights official, pressed Mr. Yu's case with Beijing at a time when China was seeking improved trade relations with the United States, and the department put Mr. Yu at the top of its list of dissidents who had been refused permission to leave China. In May 1994, Mr. Yu, 69, was granted an exit visa.

Since his arrival in the United States, Mr. Yu has pursued constitutional law studies at Columbia University, Northwestern University and Wisconsin.

Harry Salzberg, Mr. Yu's attorney, said his client was granted full political asylum last week, a few days before his temporary residence visa was to expire.

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Clinton to Meet Hong Kong Democrat

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore underscored U.S. opposition to China's proposed restrictions on political activity in Hong Kong by announcing over the weekend that they would meet with Martin Lee, head of the pro-democracy movement in the British colony.

The White House announcement came one day after a challenge by the Senate Foreign Relations chairman, Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who called on Mr. Clinton to meet with Mr. Lee "to show support for Hong Kong" as it prepares to return to Chinese rule July 1.

Mr. Gore's meeting with Mr. Lee would follow the vice president's recent state visit to Beijing — a juxtaposition that points up the problems the administration faces in maintaining close ties with China while also defending human rights.

The meeting will take place at the vice president's office in the White House, and Mr. Clinton will join the talks, a White House official said Saturday. "They'll be talking about the future of Hong Kong," the official said.

Tung Chee-hwa, whom China has named to govern Hong Kong, announced Wednesday that his government would impose new restrictions on political parties and public protests. In response, the White House threatened "some consequence" if China moves to restrict citizens' rights in Hong Kong.

Mr. Lee, who charges that the proposed restrictions are aimed at him, held similar discussions Friday with Mr. Helms and other members of Congress. The date of the meeting with Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore was not disclosed. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright was scheduled to meet with Mr. Lee on Monday.



Shizuo Kambayashi/The Associated Press

GETTING CLOSER — Marina Watanabe, 5, reaching for a balloon displayed on a Tokyo stall representing Snowlet, the mascot of the 1998 Winter Olympics, which will be held in Nagano.

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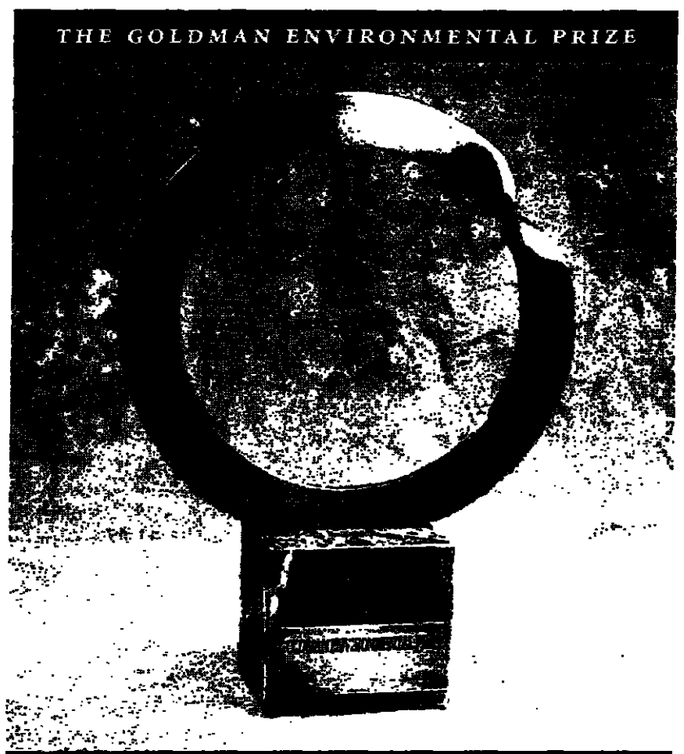
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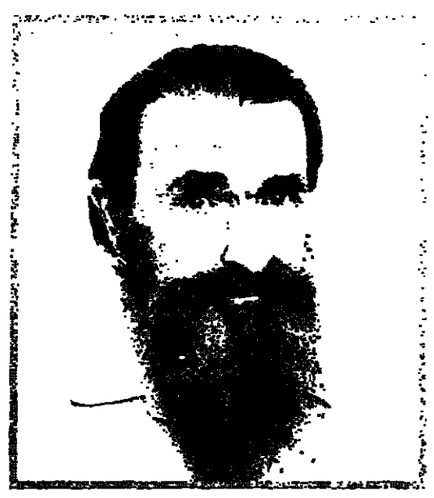
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SOUTH / CENTRAL AMERICA

***Juan Pablo Orrego** (Chile) and the Grupo de Acción por el Bio Bio (GABB) have led the ongoing campaign to save the Bio Bio, one of the world's last major free-flowing rivers. Although the Pangue, the first of six dams scheduled for the Bio Bio, is likely to be completed this year, Orrego and GABB have repeatedly foiled plans to expedite the construction of the much larger and more devastating Ralco Dam.*





AFRICA

***Nick Carter** (Zambia) is the first person in the world to expose illegal whaling and is an advisor to the Zambian government to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. He led African countries to join forces to fight rampant wildlife trafficking. Carter's efforts came to fruition in December 1995, when the Lusaka Agreement, the world's first multinational enforcement body to fight illegal wildlife trade, was established.*



EUROPE

***Alexander Nikitin** (Russia), a former naval officer, was imprisoned for revealing to the world the potential for a nuclear catastrophe from Russia's aging nuclear submarines based in the Kola Peninsula, near the Norwegian border. Nikitin has been charged with treason.*

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—MARGARET MEAD



NORTH AMERICA

***Terri Swearingen** (U.S.A.) has, for over a decade, devoted herself to stopping plans to build the nation's largest toxic waste incinerator in East Liverpool, Ohio. The plant was finally built, but Swearingen has continued to work on having the facility's permits revoked because it is located 1,100 feet from an elementary school. Meanwhile, her efforts have halted other incinerators from being built around the country.*

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ISLAND NATIONS

***Paul Alan Cox & Fuiono Senio** (Western Samoa) When the village of Falealupo was faced with selling part of their rainforest to finance a local school, Paul Cox, an American ethnobotanist, promised to raise the money if the villagers would halt the logging. Samoan High Chief Fuiono Senio then persuaded all of his fellow village chiefs to accept Cox's novel offer. The new school was built and the 30,000 acre Falealupo Rainforest Preserve has been established.*



ASIA

***Loir Botor Dingit** (Indonesia) is the Paramount Chief of the Bentian Tribal Council in East Kalimantan and represents a community of rattan farmers who have sustainably managed the region's forests for generations. Dingit has successfully worked to galvanize national attention to the sustainable practices of Kalimantan's indigenous peoples, convincing government ministers to support the rights of forest dwellers.*

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INTERNATIONAL

Israel Eases Closures

Tension High as Palestinians Return

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel significantly eased a closure on the West Bank and Gaza Strip on Sunday, allowing thousands of Palestinians to reach jobs in Israel for the first time in a month.

The easing of the economic blockade imposed after a cafe bombing in Tel Aviv and revelations that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the opposition leader, Shimon Peres, had discussed forming a joint government seemed to signal movement toward ending the stalemate with the Palestinians.

Since Israel began construction of a Jewish neighborhood on disputed Jerusalem land last month, there have been almost daily clashes in the West Bank.

In the town of Hebron, Jewish settlers pelted Palestinians with rocks and empty bottles from their roofs. Palestinians in the market below climbed up to adjacent roofs to retaliate.

Three Palestinians, three settler children and one Israeli soldier suffered slight injuries from the stones.

A few streets away, Israeli soldiers fired rubber-coated metal pellets and stun grenades at Palestinian rioters who threw stones at soldiers and settler homes.

Near the Jewish settlement of Kfar Darom in the Gaza Strip, Israeli troops discovered and dismantled a bomb planted near the road.

A Hamas spokesman in Gaza hinted that the militant group that took responsibility for the cafe bombing and the killing of an Israeli soldier, whose body was laid to rest Sunday, could carry out more attacks against the Jewish state.

"I expect a popular uprising against the central enemy Israel," the spokesman, Sayed Abu Musameh, said. "It is up to the Hamas military wing to take the appropriate decision."

Also on Sunday, a 29-year-old Palestinian woman from the West Bank shot and wounded three people at a border crossing between Jordan and the Israeli-controlled West Bank. One soldier, a guard and a second Palestinian woman were treated for mild wounds. The woman was in police custody.



Hawaldi Levison/Reuters

Mr. Netanyahu, right, at the funeral Sunday of an Israeli soldier killed by Palestinian guerrillas in Surif last week. The soldier's father is at left.

FRANCE: *An Absence of Women in Politics*

Continued from Page 1

percent of the National Assembly seats — prompted a response from the Gaullist-led government.

Prime Minister Alain Juppe said he wanted Parliament to study a constitutional amendment that would set a quota system for women on electoral lists for a period of 10 years.

At the same time, five books by women, including three former Socialist cabinet ministers, have appeared outlining the miserable status of women in French politics and, as a subtext, their nearly total absence from decision-making levels of business life.

The election as mayor of Vitrolles of Catherine Megret, the wife of the deputy chairman of the rightist extremist National Front, has served as an ironic spur to the discussion.

But most of all, the development seems to fit into a general mood in which many of French society's generally self-congratulatory assumptions are being challenged.

One of the books, "Etre Femme en Politique" (Being a Woman in Politics) by Elisabeth Guigou, appointed minister for European affairs by the late President Francois Mitterrand, makes an attempt at explaining how the country that produced Joan of Arc and Simone de Beauvoir could settle in 1997 for having women running just 7 percent of its city halls and still think itself marvelous:

"The very specific history of France, which has combined to exclude women from a political role while granting them a well-recognized place, both under the monarchy and the republic, has created a unique situation in relations between the sexes. If women have not felt totally inferior, that's because their right to speak out has been consistently recognized, bringing them a certain role and power."

She continued: "So we're told there's been harmony between the sexes, creating a women's role in society important enough to make them less inclined than women elsewhere to demand their rights and political power. There's clearly some truth there."

More practically, Mrs. Guigou asserts, French law going back 1,500 years to King Clovis kept property in the hands of men; women did not even win the right to vote until after World War II. Now, she writes, the French custom of allowing politicians to hold several elected offices at once (Mr. Juppe, for example, is mayor of Bordeaux and president of its regional council in addition to sitting in Parliament) has helped perpetuate a kind of men-only political caste that is misogynist to the core.

That's not just in theory, she says, and she tells of being harassed daily by obscenities when she ran for office. The key to some kind of existence in French political life, she goes on, is wearing a pants suit and not resembling a woman too much.

As for Mrs. Cresson, now a member of the European Commission, she was the victim, according to Mrs. Guigou, of "a sexist lynching" during her short and difficult term as prime minister.

Normally outspoken, Mrs. Cresson was highly circumspect in an interview when talking about her experience as a woman running the French government.

"There was probably a lack of comfort with my being there," she said. "When I was minister of agriculture, I was considered a 'provocation,' but the fact was I got the farmers the best prices they ever had."

Referring to the prime minister's office, she said, "At Matignon, it was much more difficult."

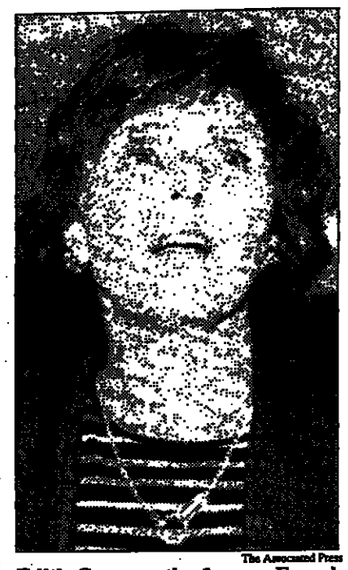
Mrs. Cresson said France had been held back because it had developed a "single mold" for success based on a masculine model involving certain elite schools, civil-service careers and a general mentality to which women do not necessarily conform.

Mrs. Cresson attended the country's premier business school, Hautes Etudes de Commerce, which did not merge its men's and women's sections until the 1970s. According to the newsmagazine l'Express, only 12 percent of the school's women graduates make more than 500,000 francs ($86,200) a year, compared with 34 percent of the men. Of the school's male graduates, 35 percent run staffs of more than 10 people, in comparison with 16 percent of the women.

Overall in France, women's salaries are described as about 30 percent below those of men, and 10 percent to 15 percent less at equal levels of qualification.

Jacqueline Laufer, a professor at the business school, where women now make up 45 percent of the student body, said in an interview that she felt there had been "massive progress for women in professions — judges, doctors, lawyers." But, she added: "Once you take this advance into consideration, it becomes more and more noticeable that women are not in decision-making posts. The question is not if women can progress but how much of an accommodation to the idea of parity will be made."

The issue of quotas is a potentially sensitive one, with a number of women speaking out against them. Elisabeth Badinter, a lecturer at l'Ecole Polytechnique, denounced them as mere political correctness and as the mortal first steps toward demands for racial and religious parities.



The Associated Press

Edith Cresson, the former French prime minister: "It's a revolt."

Some men, such as Jean-Louis Borloo, a member of Parliament, insisted the new focus on the issue was overdrawn, arguing that so much rapid progress was being made that it would quickly swamp the lag in politics.

Women students were not passionate about the issue, he said, because the movement was already in a highly accelerated phase.

From a different point of view, the subject also drew out Jean-Marie Cardinal Lustiger, the archbishop of Paris, in a recent interview.

"Politics and business cannot be the monopoly of men," he said. "But it's absurd to think there should parity in distributing jobs. We've been lucky to invent another kind of feminism here. Men have become crazy and are devoured by what they do in politics or business.

"Does that help them or society? No. The risk is that the same thing that happened to men will happen to women. The advantage that French women have is that they have not become prey of this machine of destruction."

KHOBAR: *Top Iranian Linked to Suspects in Bombing Attack on U.S. in Saudi Arabia*

Continued from Page 1

Saudi Arabia from Canada before he was arrested, according to these sources.

Unaware his phone was tapped over a seven-month period, Mr. Sayegh disclosed details of his role in the bombing and mentioned others with whom he had collaborated, the sources added.

Canadian court documents contend Mr. Sayegh drove a surveillance car behind the explosives-filled tanker used to demolish the Khobar barracks. Mr. Sayegh has denied any involvement, contending he was in Syria at the time of the bombing. He faces a deportation hearing April 28, although it remains uncertain where he would be sent.

Saudi authorities told the Clinton administration in November that they believed the bombing was the work of Saudi Hezbollah members, with Iranian complicity. American officials had been skeptical of the Saudi claim, in part because they believe the royal family has a vested interest in highlighting foreign influence rather than indigenous dissent.

Brigadier Sherifi is a top Iranian intelligence officer whose duties include organizing Hezbollah cells in Arab countries around the Gulf, American and Saudi sources said. He is well known to Saudi officials because he was implicated during a trial in Bahrain last year of 15 Bahraini Shiite dissidents convicted of several hotel and restaurant bombings.

Shiites living in the island emirate of Bahrain and those in Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, where Khobar is situated, are closely linked by family ties and travel frequently across a causeway that binds the two countries. Mr. Sayegh has told Canadian authorities he traveled many times to Bahrain to visit relatives, according to court documents.

Last June, six of the convicted 15 Bahraini conspirators read confessions in which they described being recruited by Brigadier Sherifi in 1993, while studying at a religious school in the Iranian holy city of Qom. Mr. Sayegh told reporters in Canada last month that he studied at Qom.

Saudi sources said they believed that it was during Mr. Sayegh's stay in Qom that he was first contacted by Brigadier Sherifi. American officials said they thought that Brigadier Sherifi might also have met with Mr. Sayegh in Damascus about two years before the bombing.

One of the two leaders of the Bahraini dissidents, Ali Ahmed Kadhem Mutaqawwi, said in his confession that Brigadier Sherifi, also known as Abu Jalal, had selected him to recruit other Bahrainis studying in Qom and then helped him form the military wing of Hezbollah-Bahrain.

Mr. Mutaqawwi also said Brigadier Sherifi had provided the Bahraini plotters with financial support through checks signed in Brigadier Sherifi's name and drawn from a Revolutionary Guard bank account in Iran.

American intelligence officials were at first skeptical of the possible Iranian involvement in the Bahraini incidents. But last August, then-Assistant Secretary of State Robert Pelletreau issued a statement saying there was "credible evidence that a small group of Bahraini militants with a stated aim of overthrowing the Bahraini government had received assistance and training from Iran."

The testimony of Mr. Mutaqawwi is of particular interest to Saudi authorities because he disclosed in his confession that he had lived in the Eastern Province city of Damman, a few miles from Khobar.

■ Saudis Guard Iranian Pilgrims

Saudi troops took up positions on Sunday outside the headquarters of Iranian pilgrims in Mecca in an attempt to prevent traditional anti-U.S. demonstrations, Agence France-Presse reported from Tehran, quoting the Iranian press agency IRNA.

"Saudi security forces and soldiers have deployed in front of the headquarters of the representation" in Mecca, where the annual Muslim pilgrimage or hajj began Thursday, IRNA said.

Bonn Won't Escalate Dispute With Tehran

Reuters

BONN — Bonn made clear on Sunday that it would seek to avoid stoking a dispute with Iran over a court ruling that Tehran ordered political killings in Germany, despite a march on its embassy by thousands of Iranians.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel told the weekly Welt am Sonntag in his first comment on the crisis that Iran must show respect for international law before Bonn could discuss a fresh start in relations.

But he added, "We do not want an end to relations which have existed for over 100 years and, as upset as we are, we do not want to pour oil on the flames."

Bonn has gone out of its way to say it trusts the assurances of the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, that Germans in Iran will come to no harm. The German Foreign Ministry said it still planned to reopen the embassy on Monday. It has been closed since before the court ruling Thursday.

Bonn officials say privately that Iran has signaled it also does not wish to raise the temperature in the diplomatic standoff with a country that until recently was its biggest trading partner and friend in the West.

They point to the fact that Iran's diplomatic steps, including the ordering out of four German diplomats in return for the expulsion of four Iranians from Germany, have exactly mirrored Bonn's actions, and have not gone any further.

Iranian leaders, while attacking Bonn and rejecting the court verdict, have also made clear in their comments that Bonn need not fear a complete freeze in relations. President Hashemi Rafsanjani called the dispute a "passing storm."

Mr. Kinkel himself has come under pressure for doggedly maintaining ties with Iran despite strong suspicions of state terrorism.

TERROR: *Army Exercises Draw Citizens' Complaints*

Continued from Page 1

Orleans, Miami, Pittsburgh and Seattle.

Army officials argue that only cities give troops the chance to work on real-life challenges, such as using night-vision equipment in partly lit areas, avoiding power lines and dropping troops quickly enough to go virtually unnoticed by the citizenry.

It is safer for the troops to descend in secret than to alert residents and risk the sightseeing crowds that would gather, said an army official, who added: "And they don't want their equipment photographed. They don't want their tactics, operations and procedures known."

"I can't imagine there isn't an American around who wouldn't want these guys to be as good as they can be," said an army spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Ray Whitehead. "This is real serious stuff."

But in city after city, the exercises have drawn fire from frightened residents who are not told beforehand that the several roaring helicopters flying in circles several hundred feet overhead late at night — blacked out except for one that keeps on its tiny red tail light for safety — are trying to get as close as possible to the buildings they appear about to crash into.

The confusion and fear caused by their invasion is compounded when residents see dark-suited figures sliding down ropes dangling from the choppers and then begin firing loud blanks from their assault weapons. The simulated sound of grenades and incoming artillery often follows, as does, in some cases, the sound of real, small breaching explosives used to blast open doors.

To top it off, the local police are on hand to keep traffic away from the exercise site — typically an abandoned warehouse, jail, apartment building — but often refuse to tell motorists what the commotion is all about. Likewise with 911 operators and the news media, which are not alerted to the exercises beforehand. Several callers to state law enforcement agencies have been told to call the Defense Department in Washington for information.

Last June, troops were forced to leave Pittsburgh early because of the uproar. In Houston, a night's exercise was cut short when a helicopter landed hard, rolled over and its two occupants were hospitalized. Thousands of callers to local media there demanded that the troops leave town. "Who invited them?" asked a caller.

Exercises in a previously quiet Chicago suburb panicked residents there in 1995, and in 1990, exercises in Los Angeles were curtailed after inquisitive television and radio stations sent up helicopters to investigate a practice invasion above their city and created a safety problem.

After the Charlotte exercise — code-named Exercise Cauldron Chariot — the Federal Aviation Administration launched an investigation because the army failed to coordinate the exercise with it, an agency spokesman said.

A spokesman at Special Operations Command, Lieutenant Colonel Pete Pierce, said the army received approval from the Charlotte airport's air traffic control tower and that it would "correct any coordination shortfall identified with the FAA."

Colonel Pierce said the army retreated early from Charlotte because the operations were more disruptive than anticipated. He said people on the several streets closest to the exercises were notified just prior to the maneuvers but, he added, "In the process of notification, people are going to get missed."

TEHRAN: *Protests Staged*

Continued from Page 1

the purchase of German equipment. He said the decision by other European nations to recall their ambassadors to Iran was "a fruitless act."

"Without doubt, it will be replied in kind by Iran," he added.

Alireza Mahjoub, a Tehran deputy, told reporters the government should reduce ties "to the lowest level."

European Union nations, with the exception of Greece, recalled their ambassadors from Tehran after a German court on Thursday sentenced an Iranian and three Lebanese men for the slaying of three Kurdish dissidents and their translator in 1992 in Berlin.

The court said that Iranian leaders were behind the assassination — a charge Tehran has vehemently denied.

Iran's Akhbar daily quoted an unidentified Foreign Ministry official as saying Iran would call home its ambassador from each country that pulled its envoy out of Tehran.

An anti-European stance was taken by the Parliament's speaker, Ali Akbar Nateq Nouri, who said Tehran could give preference to Russian firms in new projects.

Mr. Nateq Nouri, who is on an official visit to Russia, said that Iran preferred Russia to France for a huge gas project in the Gulf.

Despite the tough rhetoric, Iran appeared as committed to controlling the fallout from the court case as the European nations themselves.

The European Union nations have stopped short of severing diplomatic relations or cutting trade ties with oil-rich Iran.

France Warns Its Schools Of Scientology Methods

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French government has alerted education heads about Scientologist brochures on literacy sent to schools across France.

A letter entitled "Vigilance Regarding Sects" was faxed Friday by Education Minister Francois Bayrou to regional education heads after many French schools received magazines explaining the Scientology method of teaching.

The ministry said that about 5,000 magazines were sent Tuesday from Britain to schools across France.

CHINA: *As Mao's Zealots Die Off, Obituaries Are Oral*

Continued from Page 1

and violence manipulated for the benefit of Mao against his rivals.

Mr. Sun's Nov. 17 death followed by less that a month the death of Wang Li, another of Mao's firebrands, who was most famous for inciting Red Guards to take over China's Foreign Ministry and ransack Beijing's foreign diplomatic quarter in 1967. Mr. Wang's death also went unnoted in the Chinese press.

At the time of his death from a stroke at age 65, Mr. Sun was a pauper, cut off from any pension for the years he lectured in Beijing University's philosophy department, or from his combat service during the civil war that brought the Communists to power in 1949 or from his years as a medic in the Korean War.

His wife, Cai Shuyuan, said in her tiny apartment that, by the mid-1980s, Mr. Sun had gone nearly mad from his long years in prison and sense that he was being unjustly punished for carrying out Mao's orders.

"The Cultural Revolution was wrong, everyone was wrong," he once told his wife. "Everyone obeyed Mao. No one could say no to him."

In a January 1986 letter from prison to a friend, Mr. Sun said he was struggling with depression and thoughts of suicide. He said he felt like the Han Dynasty (207 B.C. to A.D. 220) historian Sima Qian, who was ordered castrated by an emperor who objected to his writings. Still, the historian professed undying loyalty to the crown.

While many youthful radicals of the Cultural Revolution were forgiven, many were not, especially those who had attacked leaders who re-emerged after Mao's death in 1976. Mr. Sun fell into that category, since among his targets were party stalwarts like Peng Zhen, the former Beijing party boss, and Deng Xiaoping's family.

Many youthful radicals of the Cultural Revolution were forgiven, but many were not.

"I think it was a matter of private revenge," said a longtime party official. "Today's leaders hate people like Sun Pengyi."

Informally, from one person to another, news of Mr. Sun's death circulated and, after a few days, dozens of people gathered at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery on the western edge of Beijing to pay their respects before Mr. Sun's body was cremated.

Mr. Sun's wife was there and an only son, Sun Ji, 27, who because of his father's "crimes" was never allowed to go to a university. Among those who came were Wang Ruoshui, former deputy editor of the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily, and Zhu Deshen, former vice president of Beijing University.

"I knew old Sun in the Cultural Revolution," said Mr. Wang, who became a leading pro-democracy intellectual in the 1980s. "At that time, I was also an ardent Maoist and Sun's faction at Beijing University and our faction at People's Daily were secretly cooperating to oppose those who were trying to topple Prime Minister Chou En-lai."

But while Mr. Wang's revolutionary career was largely limited to his newspaper, Mr. Sun, spurred by Mao and his lieutenants, traveled from city to city inciting the masses against Mao's targets. In Beijing, Mr. Sun and Miss Nie set up the "Beijing University Group for Catching Traitors" and worked secretly under the direction of Mao's most diabolical schemer, Kang Sheng, to frame leading party figures.

During their political rampage, Miss Nie and Mr. Sun brought down Chang Xiping, the director of education and health in Shanghai. Mr. Chang died on May 25, 1968, after months of torture at the hands of Red Guards carrying out the revolution Mr. Sun had helped ignite.

"They sincerely thought they were taking part in a revolution, but they were just being used by Mao," said Mr. Wang. He said he considered Mr. Sun a scapegoat. "Mao was the greatest criminal," he said.

Mr. Sun's revolutionary career ended when he was detained in 1969.

He spent much of the 1970s in labor camps and in 1978 was formally charged with having falsely accused party leaders who were just then coming back to power.

BRIEFLY

Grenade Attacks In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA — Grenade attacks in the Ethiopian capital killed at least one person and wounded 42 others, including four Britons and a French couple, diplomats and state radio reported Sunday.

Two British men wounded in one attack on Saturday night said they were in Ethiopia to train the police and had thrown themselves on top of one of the grenades to protect their wives.

The attacks took place at Blue Tops, an expensive Italian restaurant favored by foreigners and rich Ethiopians.

Ethiopian radio said that at least one person was killed and 34 were wounded when a grenade was thrown into the Tigray Hotel near the busy Piazza area in the city center, at about the same time as the attack at Blue Tops. The identity of the person killed was not immediately known.

The blasts appeared to be the latest in a series of politically motivated bombings in Addis Ababa and provincial cities. State radio did not say if any suspects had been arrested.

President Meles Zenawi's government has blamed Muslim fundamentalists for a wave of bomb attacks in the capital and in the east last year. Ethiopian authorities remain secretive about the bombings.

"The two British men were reasonably seriously injured, mostly from flying glass. But their wives are not too bad and none of their lives is in danger," the British consul, Florence Napthen, said.

A spokeswoman at the British Embassy, Janet Duff, said there was no evidence to suggest the two men were deliberately targeted.

The manager of Blue Tops, Luigi Ferrari, said three men entered the restaurant at about 7:40 P.M. and lobbed two grenades at the eight diners inside.

"Two Jamaicans were untouched but two British couples and a French couple were all injured. I believe the French lady was the most seriously hurt and lost one eye from the shrapnel," Mr. Ferrari said.

Diplomats said they had unconfirmed reports of at least two more grenade attacks in Addis Ababa on Saturday night, but said that one of the devices failed to explode. *(Reuters)*

Appeal for Calm In Nicaragua

MANAGUA — President Arnoldo Aleman of Nicaragua has called for calm as tensions grew around a national strike called for Monday by left-wing Sandinista unions and other groups protesting the government's economic policy.

"I hope that the hot heads have been left behind," he said Friday.

Sandinista unions and farmer organizations are angered by what they see as the "dictatorial attitude" of Mr. Aleman's government and have called for changes in its economic austerity program. *(Reuters)*

22 Killed in Algeria

PARIS — Islamic fundamentalists killed 22 people in Algeria by cutting their throats during an overnight raid on the village of Menaa, 30 kilometers (18 miles) south of the capital, Algiers, security forces said.

A statement read Saturday on state-run radio said the 22 were "assassinated in a cowardly way," the official term used for describing executions by throat-slashing. The statement blamed Islamic guerrillas for the killings but gave no further details. *(Reuters)*

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EUROPE

Shaping NATO's Plans for Expansion: Give-and-Take From Moscow

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

NORFOLK, Virginia — The battle for ratification of NATO enlargement will be shaped to a critical extent by whether Moscow agrees to grant the alliance reciprocity for gaining a voice in NATO councils, top alliance commanders, American politicians and analysts said here.

Such reciprocity, they said at a high-level symposium here on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, could involve Moscow's giving NATO officers a presence in the halls of the Russian Defense Ministry, or agreeing to limit Russian troop presence in Kaliningrad or Belarus.

But the precise contours of the charter that NATO hopes to conclude with Moscow remain unclear, as does the timing. Presumably it will be concluded before the NATO summit meeting in July, but there is no guarantee of that, according to a range of military specialists.

Questions will also arise, they said, about Russian behavior during an awkward period after the charter gives Moscow some voice in Brussels, but before new NATO members are actually admitted. This could damage the likelihood of U.S. ratification of enlargement, the specialists said.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former U.S. national security adviser, said it was essential that a NATO-Russia charter be seen by Western public opinion as accommodation, and not appeasement. That perception will be heavily influenced by reciprocity, he said.

A decision to accept three new members — almost certainly Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic — is expected to be formally announced at the Madrid summit meeting of NATO nations in July. NATO officials hope to conclude a charter with Russia before then, granting Moscow a voice but not a veto in alliance affairs.

Mr. Brzezinski's call for Russian reciprocity was strongly seconded by a man considered a leading candidate to become the next U.S. chief of staff, General John Sheehan, the supreme allied commander for the Atlantic.

Mr. Brzezinski said that if NATO agreed to limit its troop presence in new Central European member countries, the Russians should have to do the same in the Kaliningrad region and Belarus.

He added that NATO should have representatives posted to the Russian Defense Ministry.

Asked if he supported such a reciprocal agreement, General Sheehan said: "Absolutely. There isn't anybody in Brussels who does not think that."

Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana, a leading foreign policy figure in the U.S. Congress, said that a charter should commit the Russians to provide maximum transparency in defense, and to acknowledge the rights of all European states to freely choose security arrangements — meaning no opposition to membership by the Baltic states or Ukraine.

Whether Russian political leaders would accept that is a large question.

And whether Russian military leaders would accept the reciprocity discussed in Norfolk is also unclear.

General Sheehan said he had worked on questions of reciprocity and transparency with Russian military leaders for three years, with very mixed results.

"It's hard," he said. "We need to keep working at it."

Along with the question of reciprocity, a Russian voice would raise a delicate question for prospective NATO members during an awkward transition period when those future members would have no formal voice.

The Polish ambassador to the United States, Jerzy Kozminski, said: "It would be an anomaly, a strange situation, in which Russia for a period of several months would be given a privileged position in comparison to the countries which are in the process of actually negotiating access to NATO."

He said that efforts were under way within NATO and the Clinton administration to find a mechanism to allow aspiring alliance countries a more equal role during that period.

Although a charter tentatively is set to be concluded by late May, no one at the conference spoke of that as a certainty.

Public awareness of the enlargement debate has been low in the United States, opinion polls show, and far from acute in most other NATO member countries. But from the time of the Madrid summit talks until ratification by all 16 alliance countries is concluded the following year, the debate is likely to revolve around a simple definition of the issue: Does the West gain more, in terms of new stability and a rewarding of values it endorses in Central Europe, than it loses, in terms of cost, greater exposure to threat, new openness to Russian pressure, and dilution of the alliance?

With such questions unresolved, Mr. Lugar said that when the Senate takes up the ratification debate next year, public perceptions would be crucial.

"If there's a perception that this is compensation to Russia," he said, "that in essence we are leaping over and creating a new NATO that is less efficient as a defensive body, then that would give a lot of anxiety to the Senate."

In the end, he said, he expects ratification.

A Czech-Slovak Squabble

Neighbors Trade Darts Over Who Gets Into NATO

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — The push to join NATO has touched off a dispute between the sibling nations of Slovakia and the Czech Republic in the former Eastern Bloc.

In surprisingly personal blasts, the Czech president, Vaclav Havel, and the Slovak prime minister, Vladimir Meciar, have sparred through the media over Slovakia's apparently declining chances for early inclusion in the Western security pact.

The leading candidates to be added to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization this year are Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Mr. Havel reportedly dubbed Mr. Meciar paranoid for his notions of Slovakia's failure, and Mr. Meciar, fuming in the Slovak capital, Bratislava, likened the famed dissident and freedom fighter to a clown and recalled the Slovak ambassador from Prague for talks.

The dispute in the former Czechoslovakia speaks volumes about the sometimes testy nature of Czech-Slovak relations and, in particular, each country's separate path toward democracy since they split peacefully at the end of 1992.

Mr. Meciar was repeatedly warned by Western powers about policies and scandals that caused concern about his commitment to democratic principles. Demands for media reforms, particularly access to powerful state broadcast media, have been ignored.

Now, analysts say, NATO prospects are fueling bilateral irritations and, in particular, domestic tensions in Slovakia.

"Now that NATO is becoming a political problem within Slovakia — the public can't understand why it won't be there — they are looking for someone to blame," said Ivan Gabal, a former adviser to Mr. Havel. So they are blaming Prague.

Mr. Meciar has also come under fire on NATO membership since President Boris Yeltsin of Russia and President Bill Clinton met last month in Helsinki, where they discussed NATO's expansion plans.

Opposition leaders in Bratislava, reacting to press reports that Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic are the likely candidates, are blaming Mr. Meciar for Slovakia's lowered expectations.

Mr. Meciar's government vented its frustration by stinging its closest neighbor earlier this month. Slovakia accused the Czech Republic of dragging its feet on settling property issues, including gold reserves, lingering from the breakup.

In a sharply worded statement, Mr. Meciar's government said it would alert NATO to the fact that the Czech Republic is failing to "settle outstanding problems with its neighbors," a condition for NATO membership.

Mr. Meciar had planned to come to Prague to meet formally with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, their first substantive meeting in years. That visit was scrapped when Mr. Havel told Le Figaro, the French newspaper, that NATO needed to make clear its decisions over its new members so that "it is clearly understood that nobody was being discriminated against, as Mr. Meciar thinks with his customary paranoia."

Mr. Meciar now refuses to come to Prague until Mr. Havel apologizes for the remark, which, he said in a statement, "in decent society should not have a place."



Hekter Pustina/The Associated Press

Mr. Prodi, left, speaking with Mr. Fino in a helicopter Sunday en route to Tirana.

Italian Leader in Albania for Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VLORE, Albania — Flag-waving crowds on Sunday greeted Prime Minister Romano Prodi of Italy in the insurgent south, where armed rebels are demanding the resignation of the Albanian president.

Italian soldiers and armed rebels escorted Mr. Prodi and his Albanian counterpart, Bashkim Fino, who met to discuss the role of the multinational force that has started arriving in Albania to secure food aid deliveries.

On Saturday, Mr. Prodi survived a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, or lower house of Parliament, after the hard-line Refounded Communist Party broke ranks and defied the government on the security force for Albania. Mr. Prodi's center-left government won the vote by 321 to 166. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ 'King' Returns After 58 Years

The son of the former self-proclaimed Albanian king has returned after 58 years in exile, The Associated Press reported from Tirana. King Leka, whose father fled with his family when Italian troops invaded in 1939, told Albanians on Saturday that his return was "a return of their independence."

BRIEFLY

EU Agenda to Focus on Mideast

BRUSSELS — Foreign ministers from the European Union and 12 Mediterranean neighbors meeting in Malta this week will discuss economic relations, but the faltering Middle East peace process may dominate the agenda.

Israel and the Palestinian Authority will be represented at the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The 15 EU nations give $2.3 billion a year in aid to Israel and its Arab neighbors and are seeking more political clout in a region where the United States is the main power broker. *(AP)*

Serb Vote in Croatia Is Extended

ZAGREB, Croatia — The United Nations said Sunday that voting by Serbs in Croatian elections would be extended to Monday after technical problems delayed the opening of polling stations.

The Serbs are voting for regional assemblies to ensure minority rights when Eastern Slavonia, the last part of Croatia held by Serbs, reverts to Zagreb's control this summer. *(Reuters)*

Ex-SS Captain Back on Trial

ROME — A former SS captain, Erich Priebke, will go on trial Moday for the second time in a year, after a previous court decision to free him was overturned.

Mr. Priebke, 83, was found guilty by a military court in August of involvement in the murder of 335 men and boys in Italy's worst World War II atrocity. But the court freed him, citing an expired statute of limitations. The verdict, which caused an uproar, was quashed on appeal and a retrial was ordered. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

The European Union is likely to agree on plans to slash fish catches to ensure the survival of the fishing industry at a meeting starting Monday in Luxembourg. *(Reuters)*

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■ Philippines Summit *October 23-24*	Manila*
■ Romania Investment Summit *October 29-30*	Bucharest
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After Mobutuism

When the White House press secretary, Mike McCurry, declared last week that "Mobutuism is about to become a creature of history," he signaled the end of a long and unattractive chapter of American policy in Africa. Washington backed Mobutu Sese Seko through most of a 32-year reign in Zaire as he stifled the country's political development and looted its resource-rich economy.

U.S. support reflected Cold War calculations. Marshal Mobutu rose to power by defeating forces loyal to the country's leftist independence leader, Patrice Lumumba. He repeatedly lent Zaire's territory to movements fighting neighboring pro-Soviet regimes. Marshal Mobutu was also a favorite of Western mining companies and their allies in the French and Belgian governments, even though his misrule and corruption drove Zaire's economy to collapse.

Since the end of the Cold War, Washington has been visibly distancing itself from Marshal Mobutu, but not vigorously enough at first to help dislodge him from power and give a chance to the democratic opposition movement that has been led for more than a decade by Etienne Tshisekedi.

Instead, the main threat to Marshal Mobutu has emerged from an opposition army commanded by Laurent Kabila, a surviving Lumumba loyalist who has won new backing from Zaire's eastern neighbors, Rwanda and Uganda. Beginning his operations six months ago near the Rwandan border, Mr. Kabila now controls nearly half of Zaire's territory.

With Marshal Mobutu refusing to surrender and Mr. Tshisekedi still hoping to play a role in any successor regime, the outcome remains uncertain. A military triumph by the Kabila forces alone would be troubling.

Although Mr. Kabila has revived economic activity in areas he controls, he has shown little commitment to political pluralism and his forces have reportedly brutalized helpless refugees. Washington is right to try to broker a cease-fire and a political transition. But its influence is limited at this late point.

The United States has recently begun to develop a constructive post-Cold War approach to Africa. That has allowed it to move out from the shadows of former colonial powers like France and Belgium. Those countries, though now rushing to write off Marshal Mobutu, still view African politics through political loyalties and mining concessions.

In welcome contrast, Washington has recently made clear its preference for civilian-based regimes, exerted useful pressure for multiparty elections and encouraged and supported market-opening reforms. That healthy approach should define America's policy to Zaire's next leaders.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Caving In to China

Far from delivering the concessions the Clinton administration hoped would result from its conciliatory approach, China now is threatening Denmark for refusing to roll over, as its larger European neighbors did, on the question of Chinese repression of dissidents. The scene of this unseemly spectacle is a UN commission meeting in Geneva, where a pro-human rights coalition is rapidly coming apart as other nations, notably France, join the United States in putting trade advantage over principle.

At issue is whether the commission will call on Beijing to improve its execrable human rights record. You might think it doesn't matter much; a resolution would be only words. But the passion with which China has lobbied to prevent it from even being considered hints at the significance of this annual debate. It matters because China remains the world's foremost totalitarian regime, with thousands of political prisoners and zero tolerance for freedom of expression. If the world's democracies cannot even agree on a mildly worded condemnation, they are sending the Chinese a signal of abject acquiescence.

The Clinton administration decided to "de-link" trade and human rights. The Chinese, for their part, decided to do the opposite. Last week they warned that relations with Denmark would be "severely damaged in the political or economic and trade areas." In case that was too subtle, China added that the human rights resolution would "become a rock that smashes on the Danish government's head." Hoping for some face-saving concessions on human rights from the Chinese regime, the U.S. administration had dithered on whether to sponsor a resolution in Geneva. Now, with little to show for its forbearance, it says it will support one. But it still won't take the lead, leaving that job to smaller nations such as Denmark and the Netherlands.

The long period of U.S. hesitation gave France all the excuse it needed to break a long-standing European consensus and declare it won't support any China resolution when the matter comes up this week in Geneva. President Jacques Chirac is on his way to China, hoping to sell Airbus jets. Germany, Italy, Spain, Australia and Japan, not wanting to lose a commercial step to the French, seem likely to follow suit — though all would likely have held fast if the United States had shown leadership. Barring an active last-minute U.S. campaign, China is likely to reap a huge victory without having freed a single dissident.

The irony of this defeat is that it also hurts the Western commercial interests in whose name the administration has forged its policy of accommodation. Having seen how easily it can play one Western power off against another, China will not limit this strategy to questions of human rights; efforts to persuade China to play by fair trading rules will suffer, too. But no one will suffer as much as the democrats and human rights campaigners inside China, who deserve better from the outside world.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dubious Business

The United States is getting ready to reverse or at least relax its two-decades-old ban on sales of high-tech U.S. weaponry to Latin American militaries. This is a potentially troublesome development that ought to be kept in tight bounds.

The selling of hot warplanes to prestige-seeking Latin militaries with absolutely no claimed or demonstrated military requirement for them would seem dubious at best. But the countering idea has taken root that since the Cold War is over and since Latin America is democratic (except for Cuba), it would be intrusive and patronizing to rule out such transactions, especially for the politically worthier Latins.

This conclusion is seductive but wrong. These sales add internal authority to the military in countries where the civilian grip on power is weaker than it may seem. Chile, the likely first beneficiary of a U.S. policy relaxation, is a fair example. To the eye, Chile appears a praiseworthy, model democratic free-market ally. But its military sector enjoys a rich, explicit constitutional privilege inconsistent with the American-favored notion of civilian control.

The official American approach is to take each proposed arms-sale case on its merits. Chile and Brazil are both now shopping for modern aircraft to replace their generation-old squadrons. If Lockheed Martin — which builds F-16s and provides American jobs — isn't allowed to bid, the argument goes, a foreign company under no similar restraint will make the sale — first to Chile, then to Argentina, whose civilian officials are said to be lobbying the Clinton administration to modify any precedent-setting sale to Chile. Struggling civilian governments often will not agree with their military establishments on the need to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in scarce foreign exchange on warplanes in conditions of peace.

Another approach should be considered: encouraging Latin governments to work collectively to set their own guidelines of restraint in arms purchases. This would add a valuable new item — regional arms control — to a growing tendency of hemispheric cooperation. If the time is past for the United States to dictate Latin America's military policies, then the time is ripe for Latin Americans to start working out sensible common policies — and restraints — of their own.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Beijing's Hong Kong Crackdown May Backfire

By George Hicks

HONG KONG — China is determined to ensure "social stability" when Hong Kong is transferred from British to Chinese rule at midnight on June 30. That's why it is publicizing draconian new legislation for Hong Kong and pushing it through in advance of the takeover.

The clear message Beijing wants to send is that all activities against China will be banned. Yet such restrictions may provoke the very instability they seek to prevent.

The proposed measures, unveiled last week and certain to take effect, are directed mainly against Hong Kong political parties committed to democracy, free speech and press and the rule of law.

A new notion of "national security" will be introduced. Any party deemed by the authorities to be threatening this ill-defined concept can be banned or its rallies prohibited. Demonstrations of more than 30 people will be illegal unless a "letter of no objection" is issued by the police. At present, the police need only be notified beforehand.

The government will have the power to restrict any group that "solicits or accepts funds from overseas." Martin Lee, the chairman of the Democratic Party, now on a fund-raising tour of North America, can expect to find his popular party outlawed.

Another change will require that groups wishing to operate in Hong Kong register with the government, which can refuse permission "in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals, or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

Not only democratic parties but human rights organizations like Amnesty International and Asia Watch will be put at risk under this catchall legislation. For example, any campaign against the infringement of human rights in China will be construed as an impermissible anti-China activity.

Any political group wanting to take part in elections at any level in Hong Kong will be affected by the restrictions. Even groups commenting on public affairs will be at risk.

The international media, too, had better start preparing for expulsion or self-censorship. The press is an obvious target as a body through which "political forces" may work against China.

The requirement to apply for a no-objection notice before holding a demonstration will almost certainly be used to ban all protests on July 1, the day China celebrates Hong Kong's return to the embrace of the "motherland."

Many demonstrations have been planned for that day. Although some people will be intimidated, others will go ahead, resulting in televised arrests and possible bloodshed.

Conventional wisdom holds that with the exception of a relatively few hard-core dissidents, Hong Kong's people will acquiesce meekly to Chinese rule. This might have been true if Beijing had not succeeded so well in making all democratic opposition illegal.

By outlawing the law-abiding democrats, Beijing has opened the way for many other less scrupulous people. China-haters including gangsters and thugs, to take the law into their own hands and behave like terrorists in front of the international media in Hong Kong at the handover.

The writer, an economist and a writer on Asia, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Netanyahu Knows He Can Ignore U.S. Advice With Impunity

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Benjamin Netanyahu can afford to regard his trips to Washington with cynicism, since he is rightly confident that nothing of much consequence will come of them. He will be offered earnest advice, which he can safely ignore.

President Bill Clinton is indebted politically to American Jewish voters, but so have been some of his predecessors. Much more important is that he apparently has no independent view of what can or should come out of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations — the peace process, as it probably no longer should be called.

His administration is probably incapable of establishing a firm position on the fundamental issues of the conflict. Too many pressures act on it, and any clear stand carries more political negatives than pluses for the White House, the National Security Council and the State Department.

The basic question Mr. Netanyahu is deciding by making "facts" on the ground is whether Jerusalem will be a Palestinian capital as well as Israel's capital. Israel's official position is that Jerusalem is the unique and undivided capital of the Jewish state, but in the past there has been some room for accommodation of the Palestinian demand that it be theirs, too, and some assurance of established Palestinian interests in the city.

Two Israeli human rights groups last week published a report on what they call "the silent expulsion of East Jerusalem Palestinians," accomplished by administrative restrictions, expropriations of property and withdrawal of residence permits even from some Palestinians whose families have lived in Jerusalem for generations. Official Israeli policy, set in 1972, is to keep the Arab population of Jerusalem under 26.5 percent of the total.

The international community does not, in general, recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital; nor does the United States, which has kept its embassy in Tel Aviv. Whether it will continue to keep it there is another matter. Congress has already resolved that it should not.

There are, however, Christian, as well as Muslim, pressures in support of the principle of Jerusalem as the holy city of three religions, with some kind of international status or protection.

As some Arab states have influence in Washington, too, the U.S. government tries to appease all sides while avoiding commitments that could prove embarrassing in the long run.

Mr. Netanyahu fully understands the nuances of this situation.

Building Jewish apartments in a historically Arab part of East Jerusalem challenges America's proclaimed impartiality and demonstrates Arab weakness. Two American vetoes of UN resolutions condemning that construction show that Israel's prime minister acts with impunity — the United States will not, or cannot, stop him. The Bush administration made trouble for Israel. Mr. Clinton will not.

Mr. Netanyahu wants to discredit America's claim to be the impartial interlocutor between Israelis and Palestinians. He wants the Palestinians, and the Arabs generally, to understand that he is in control of what happens and that they have no effective international recourse against what Israel chooses to do. This leaves Israel-Arab relations in their worst condition since Anwar Sadat's trip to Israel in 1977.

Mr. Netanyahu's program for the Palestinians is limited local autonomy, without national sovereignty, in enclaves separated from one another by Israeli-controlled routes and settlements, under overall Israeli domination. The Palestinians call this a Bantustan solution.

But it is all Mr. Netanyahu's government offers, and he would say to them that they had better take it while they can.

The Palestinians and the Arab governments have little to offer in opposition, short of another Arab-Israeli war or a permanent Palestinian guerrilla struggle against Israel. That would strengthen the intransigent and apocalyptic right in Israeli politics, which seeks an Arab-free Greater Israel.

The remaining obstacle is the Jewish diaspora, if it were to support those forces inside Israel who dread the country's transformation into an apartheid state. Jewish communities abroad — in the United States, but also in Europe — are themselves deeply divided on the policies of the Netanyahu government.

Understandably, and no doubt rightly, Jews abroad have in the past been extremely reluctant to try to influence Israel's decisions, made by the governments elected by Israel's own citizens.

Since the diaspora is predominantly Reform or Conservative in its religious attachments, it is also preoccupied by the new attempts by certain Orthodox rabbis in Israel to extend their control over the grant of Israeli citizenship and the application of the "right of return." That is a further complication of the situation.

Many friends of Israel have also relied on the United States as a check to Israeli extremism, and as an effective mediator between Israel and the Palestinians and Arab governments.

But they can't rely on Washington now. Israeli and diaspora liberals have long thought that the United States would stop Mr. Netanyahu before he went too far. It hasn't; it almost certainly won't. The Israeli opposition, and its friends in the diaspora, are on their own.

International Herald Tribune.
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Washington Must Get Serious About Latin America Alliance

By Robert A. Pastor

LOS ANGELES — In the past two years, as the president and Congress quarreled, U.S. policy toward Latin America has swung from partnership and free trade to paternalism and protectionism. In his second term, President Bill Clinton needs to forge a domestic partnership with Congress as a first step toward consolidating a democratic alliance with the fastest-growing market for U.S. goods.

In 1993 and 1994, President Clinton secured ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement; he marshaled multinational support to restore constitutional government in Haiti, and he convoked a summit meeting of democratic presidents that pledged to complete negotiations on free trade for the hemisphere by the year 2005.

But within two weeks of the summit meeting, U.S. policy shifted with the fall of the Mexican peso and the rise of Republicans; the American people lost interest in the Americas, and partisan bickering led to policy stalemate. To Latin Americans, the U.S. government became more of a drug policeman than a trading partner.

The Helms-Burton law on Cuba created more resentment among America's friends than problems for Cuba. The United States retreated from NAFTA and the promise to pursue its extension to Chile. And while Washington rejected the authority of the World Trade Organization on the Cuba issue, it used the WTO against Brazil on autos and in the Caribbean on bananas.

Disappointed but pragmatic Latin governments have begun pursuing free-trade alternatives elsewhere.

Fortunately, there are signs, including the appointment of Mack McLarty as special envoy and his proposed trips to the region, that the president may decide to seize the unique opportunity in the Americas. But what, exactly, must be done?

• The president and Congress need to approve fast-track trade negotiating authority, not just for Chile but for all the Americas.

They also should negotiate reciprocal but not equal agreements with the vulnerable Caribbean Basin countries.

• An international drug policy in which we Americans grade our allies in the drug war each year weakens them and is incompatible with a policy of partnership. Instead of acting as a big brother, we should invite our partners to design a genuinely hemispheric drug-fighting strategy to be monitored by all.

• To deepen democracy, the electoral process should be cleansed of money. While the United States has much to learn, our neighbors can learn from us how transparency can restrain corruption.

The hemisphere is already nearly twice as large a market for U.S. goods as the EU.

• The hemisphere has much to learn from Chile, which in the past six years has reduced its poverty by half, and from Brazil, which has increased funding to education and directed it toward elementary and secondary schools rather than universities.

• The secretary-general of the Organization of American States should empower a group of senior statesmen to propose solutions for the numerous territorial disputes that continue to threaten the region, and all of the nations should try to fashion arms restraint agreements that could be models for the developing world.

• NAFTA is the second most advanced trading bloc in the world, but some adjustment is essential to make sure the rules are fairly enforced and the benefits of integration shared with those who have paid the price.

With a full domestic and international agenda, why should the president devote his time to Latin America? Because a peaceful and prosperous hemisphere is in America's interest.

In the past five years, U.S. exports to Latin America have increased eight times faster than our exports to Japan and about 15 times faster than those to Europe. It is hard for many Americans to conceive, but this hemisphere is already nearly twice as large a market for U.S. goods as the European Union and nearly 50 percent above that of Asia.

Another reason is that most new Americans come from the Americas. The cultural distance separating the United States from Latin America has narrowed. The prospect for a closer relationship is better than ever.

President Clinton's most enduring legacy can be built in this hemisphere.

Progress will not be measured by the number of meetings but by concrete steps and the political will of all the nations' leaders to make the kinds of decisions that will improve the lives of all Americans, from Canada to Argentina.

The writer is a professor at Emory University and director of the Latin American and Caribbean program at the Carter Center. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Papa as Product: It Is Not Good

By Maureen Dowd

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — For years people have come to Key West to celebrate Papa. The town was small. And it grew large with tourists.

The sun was warm and it was good. You could drink a Corsican wine that had a great authority and a low price. It was a very Corsican wine.

And at Sloppy Joe's, there were men at the bar with white beards and big bellies who prayed for good bulls and good fish and good Buds.

But the Hemingway Days Festival, a raffish institution in Key West for the last 16 years, was canceled last week. Held every summer near the house where Ernest Hemingway lived from 1929 to 1940, it featured a Hemingway look-alike contest, fish fry and arm-wrestling tournament.

This year, though, the three Hemingway sons — Jack, Patrick and Gregory — threatened to sue if they did not get a 10 percent cut, a fee for past profits and content control.

Michael Whalton, the festival's head, got a letter from Marla Metzner of Fashion Licensing of America, the family's agent, saying Hemingway Ltd. had exclusive rights "to use and/or exploit the name and likeness of Ernest Hemingway."

Befitting the times we live in, the issue is not whether American icons should be exploited. The issue is whether they should be exploited by strangers or loved ones.

Martin Luther King Jr.'s children are wringing every last dime out of their father's "I Have a Dream" speech with stiff licensing fees. And they sold the film director Oliver Stone the rights to the King story, presumably including Dexter King's embarrassing rapprochement with James Earl Ray.

Like the Kings, the Hemingways happen to have a sacred father, that is to say, a product. Now they have gone "upscale" to protect that "authentic, masculine and romantic" Hemingway image, in Ms. Metzner's words, with a Hemingway Mont Blanc pen for $600 (it refuses to write long sentences), a line of eyeglasses starting at $375 and a home-furnishings collection "which reflects the styles of Spain, Africa and Key West."

Patrick Hemingway claims the festival was not dignified enough. But his own Key West stories include the time he and his father urinated together to put out a fire on a bridge, and the time his father, thinking a neighbor's cat was injured and in pain, shot it in the head. The cat survived. Some Great White Hunter.

"The money is important," the amiable Hemingway said from his home in Bozeman, Montana. "But those people down there give an image of Ernest Hemingway that is crude, as sort of a beachcomber. It's nasty, like when my dad visited the Bahamas and they made up a song, 'Big Fat Slob in the harbor, tonight's the night we got fun.' Nobody would say my father wasn't a drinker. But it was not the core of who he was."

Mr. Whalton contends that the writer would be more appalled to see an outfit called Fashion Licensing of America peddling his image than he would be to see a bunch of guys who look like him.

Patrick Hemingway talks about a symposium at the Kennedy Library honoring the 100th anniversary of his father's birth. But it may be too late to get the toothpaste back in the tube. Hemingway was already a parody of himself when he died.

Now, along with other macho writers such as Jack London, Irwin Shaw and Norman Mailer, his work has gone out of fashion. Book club readers who swoon over "The English Patient" titter at the idea of reading the superior "A Farewell to Arms." He has been booted off college curriculums filled with more multiculturally correct, if not always as talented, women, minority and gay writers.

The only lesson here may be that there's nothing more valuable in life than obscure parents.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Curing Plague

BOMBAY — Magnificent results were obtained by Dr. Yersin with the serum treatment of confirmed cases of plague. An enormous decline in mortality from 83 per cent to 34 per cent is a result which justifies the highest expectations. It appears that plague, when treated the first day, results in 88 per cent of recoveries, which places it among comparatively mild infectious diseases. Preventive inoculation is also of use in avoiding the disease.

1922: Ten-Year Truce

GENOA — "A ten-year truce maintained by merely economic sanctions is not enough. A good idea must not be spoiled," said Dr. Benès, Premier of Czecho-Slovakia, at the Genoa Conference. The Little Entente has already lined up to demand that if the truce is entered into, it must have the guarantee of the united force of Europe behind it. Behind the ten-year truce is the idea that the power of the moral obligation assumed before the world, plus the application of economic pressure, is all the guarantee the pact needs.

1947: Amazon Study

PARIS — Systematic research of the resources of the vast Amazon basin, one of the most ambitious projects on the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization program, will start this month. The essence of the project is to make a preliminary investigation in Brazil of the possibilities of setting up a relay station for research at the mouth of the Amazon River. Among the projects are the study of tropical disease, agricultural science, transportation, and the possibility of bringing education to an estimated 300,000 Indians.

هكذا من الأصل

LANGUAGE

Alternating Allusion and Alliteration

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Bidding an embittered farewell to his senatorial and media inquisitors, Anthony Lake alternated alliteration with apt allusion as he withdrew from consideration as director of central intelligence.

He denounced the confirmation process as "nasty and brutish without being short." This alluded to Thomas Hobbes' 1651 description of the life of man in a state of nature as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." Most citations of this quotation from "Leviathan" about ungoverned, primitive humanity leave out the "solitary, poor," as did Lake's, but his play on the phrase's last word had impact. He hoped citizens would demand that "Washington give priority to policy over partisanship, to governing over 'gotcha.'"

As Lexicographic Irregulars know, an affiliate of the Nitpickers' League calls itself the Gotcha! Gang, whose members are dedicated to finding errors in this column and who — unaware of "mistakes" planted herein to elicit their "corrections" — delight in hurling whoops and imprecations from their citadels of pedantry.

Gotcha! is a pronunciational spelling similar to *wontcha* ("*Wontcha* come home, Bill Bailey?") and *ongonna* ("*Ongonna* dunk my bagel inna cawfee"). According to Professor William Kretzschmar, director of the Linguistic Atlas Project at the University of Georgia, the reduced form produces significant change: "The stressed vowel in the pronoun, the *yoo*, becomes a schwa" — pronounced UH. "The t plus the *ya* of *you*, run together, turns into a *tch*, an affricate." We all know that when it comes to language change, a mere running together of words, or elision, ain't nuthin' compared with an affricate, in which an explosive consonant (like *p*, *b*, and *t*) is followed by a fricative consonant (like *th* and *f*) to transform both into a whole new ball game. Fistfights break out in American Dialect Society meetings over whether affricates like *judge* and *church* should be considered one syllable or two, and whether word blends like *gotcha* and *let's* have become grammaticalized, or fused into a unit.

"*Gotcha* is not slang," insists Jesse Sheidlower, a senior editor in the reference division of Random House and a slang specialist. "The eye-dialect spelling suggests informality, but it's actually standard usage, and wouldn't be entered in any of the slang thesauri." (So how come, Jesse, you can find it in the Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang? *Gotcha!*)

And then there is the knotty question of volunteer political workers, paid or unpaid.

The term can express understanding ("*Gotcha*, boss") or maintain a conversation with more piquancy than the grunted *uh-huh* ("*Gotcha*, keep talkin'") or be an exclamation of petty triumph similar to *aha!* — as used above to embarrass a source guilty only of being helpful, or mock-menacingly, as in the chess player's affrication of "I've *got you* where I want you." A specialized sense having to do with the sort of distracting maneuver demonstrated by the actress Sharon Stone in the movie "Basic Instinct" has a string of citations in the OED's second edition on CD-ROM but has run into the V-chip that some paternal editor has placed in my computer.

Coinage? The earliest use found so far was by the mystery writer R.H. Edgar Wallace, in his 1932 "When Gangs Came to London": "The plane . . . went down and it fell with a crash. . . . *'Gotcher!'* It was Jiggs' triumphant voice." The spelling changed in 1966 in the "I understand" sense and soon followed in all other meanings of this extraordinarily useful addition to the language, including Anthony Lake's alliterative *gotcha government*.

□

"White House 'Volunteers' Were Paid by DNC" was The Washington Post headline. The word *volunteers* (coined around 1600 to describe those who enlist for military service of their own free will, coming to mean those who perform services without pay in 1638) was surrounded by quotation marks because the workers were paid by the Democratic National Committee under the guise of being unpaid White House helpers.

Such aides have been known as *paid volunteers* for several years, at least since the Clinton administration proposed its Americorps program; in that activity, unconnected to the recent White House use, members receive a $7,500-per-year stipend, health-care benefits, and a $4,725 onetime bonus toward college costs for doing local community work described as *volunteer activity*. The phrase *paid volunteers* is an oxymoron (like "thunderous silence"), since it joins words that are in seeming contradiction.

When a White House spokesman, Barry Toiv, was asked what one of the *paid volunteers* did before she took her White House job, he replied that she had worked in the same office without pay. To describe that work, the creative spokesman then coined a term known as a retronym, or a phrase minted to modify what had not needed modification before (like "day baseball").

His retronymic coinage of a person really, no foolin', working without any remuneration in this world of recompensed good Samaritans: "*volunteer volunteer*."

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL



Stephen Crowley/The New York Times

Hutu refugees lining up for food near Kisangani, Zaire. Plans are being made to airlift them back to Rwanda.

Rwanda Refugees: Not Just Victims?

In Zairian Camps, Many Hasten to Deny Role in Old Atrocities

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

KISANGANI, Zaire — He and his family are in rags, close to starvation as they sit in a clearing in the jungle waiting to see whether food or death comes first, and Nieuvra Fulquice is not quite sure God is on his side.

"God is punishing us," Mr. Fulquice, a Catholic, said weakly, his eyes luminous with the pain of any parent who cannot provide for his famished children. "We're in agony, and we haven't eaten in three days."

Why is God punishing Mr. Fulquice? What vengeance is he wreaking on the 85,000 Rwandan refugees stranded in the jungle of central Zaire? Why would God be behind the cholera outbreak here, the emaciated children with sticks for limbs, the mounting numbers of corpses of children who have faded away from starvation and disease?

Mr. Fulquice would not say, instead hastily repeating that he had never killed anybody. At first, he acknowledged that in Rwanda he had seen his neighbors killed because they belonged to another ethnic group, the Tutsi, but a moment later he retracted that.

"I never did anything bad to the Tutsi," he insisted, shaking his head fervently. "Never! I never did anything bad. Nothing happened to my neighbors! They weren't killed."

Mr. Fulquice and his compatriots are a special kind of refugee — not only victims of suffering but also agents of it.

Arrangements are being made for a huge UN airlift to transport the refugees back to Rwanda. If all goes well, which is far from certain, the airlift will begin in the next week or two.

It would be difficult to conceive of people who are now enduring more wrenching hardship, yet it is almost as difficult to imagine people who, collectively, have inflicted more brutality on others.

These refugees are members of the Hutu tribe from Rwanda. In 1994, leading Hutu in Rwanda turned on their neighbors, the Tutsi, and tried to wipe them out. With guns and machetes and clubs, they killed as many as 500,000 men, women and children in just a few months.

But Tutsi soldiers soon seized power, and many Hutu fled the country out of fear of vengeance or simply because they had been manipulated by leaders of the genocide. Now these ordinary Hutu, such as Mr. Fulquice, are at the end of the line.

After nearly three years as refugees, they must depend for their lives on the magnanimity of the same Tutsi tribesmen whom the Hutu once tried to destroy.

Not only is Rwanda now run by Tutsi, who are in a position to decide whether to welcome these Hutu home, but this part of Zaire is controlled by rebel soldiers who are ethnic Tutsi as well.

The Tutsi in Rwanda have emphasized that they want the refugees to come home to achieve reconciliation, and the Tutsi rebels in Zaire have grudgingly allowed them to fly out from the airport in the nearby city of Kisangani. But neither group feels much empathy for the refugees.

They are morally troubling in another way as well: While thousands of small children in the camps have distended bellies and limbs like twigs and seem near death by starvation, there is also a considerable number of strapping young men who look fit, healthy and well-fed.

"When we get food, I eat first," said Bizumana Faustin, 35, a husky father of three starving children.

Mr. Faustin beamed as he pointed out his boys, including a 7-year-old with arms that seemed as frail as popsicle sticks. The youngest, a 2-year-old whose ribs protruded into his skin, was so tiny he seemed ready to fade away.

Pressed on why he should eat ahead of his starving family, Mr. Faustin laughed good-naturedly.

"I've become thinner, too," he said, seeming unusually oblivious to the welfare of his children.

Aid workers from UN agencies and private organizations are trying desperately to bring in food and medicine. But the refugees, gathered along a deeply rutted dirt road across the Congo River from Kisangani, are difficult to reach, and every day about 100 of them are dying.

The aid workers say they know that some of the refugees may be mass murderers. But they add that for now, the task is simply to save lives and ease an appalling suffering concentrated on those who are unequivocally blameless.

"There are lots of women and children," said Lars Petersen, who was organizing one of the refugee camps.

Dorte Sorensen, an organizer working for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, added: "If I knew that someone I was talking to had killed people, well, I'd still do my job, but maybe I wouldn't stay and talk to him. But basically it's not for me to judge these people."

Aside from the women and children who simply fled Rwanda with their husbands or fathers, many men joined the exodus not because they had taken part in the genocide but because they feared civil war and random violence.

"Back then, it wasn't everybody who killed," said Pierre-Celestin Komeza, a teacher whose 6-year-old son died a week ago of hunger and sickness. "So maybe three-quarters of us are innocent."

Like everyone else, Mr. Komeza insisted that he had not taken part in the slaughter of Tutsi.

He finally acknowledged that he had seen a large group of Tutsi killed inside the church where they had taken refuge, but each time he was asked to describe the incident, he repeated: "I did not take part in the killing. I did not take part."

Zaire Rebels Renew Offensive

Reuters

KINSHASA, Zaire — Zaire's rebels said Sunday they were relaunching their whirlwind offensive after expiry of a three-day deadline for President Mobutu Sese Seko to quit.

The new military governor of Kinshasa, a declared rebel target, appealed for calm, saying that developments on the war front had sown panic.

"The most fantastic rumors according to which the city of Kinshasa would soon fall to the armed rebellion are gaining ground," he said on television.

The television announcer said panic had gripped districts of Kinshasa near the airport after anti-Mobutu militants urged residents to evacuate.

Opposition militants who have declared support for the rebel leader, Laurent Kabila, have called for a total shutdown of the capital on Monday as part of a planned campaign to force an end to Marshal Mobutu's 32-year rule.

The rebels, who control half the nation, including its mineral-rich economic heartland, said Sunday they were resuming their offensive.

Bizima Karaha, foreign affairs commissioner in the rebel alliance, told a news conference at its headquarters in the eastern city of Goma that Marshal Mobutu had had his last chance.

"We have decided that we will not give Mobutu any more chance," he said. "We want them to go — and after they have left we will consider a cease-fire because if Mobutu leaves it will be the end of the war."

The rebels have been pushing for a meeting between Marshal Mobutu and Mr. Kabila.

BOOKS

ASPHALT NATION: How the Automobile Took Over America and How We Can Take It Back

By Jane Holtz Kay. 418 pages. $27.50. Crown.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

JANE HOLTZ KAY gets right to the point, telling us at the outset that in the debate over the automobile in American life there are "the separate worlds of foot power and horsepower: the road worriers versus the road warriors." Both sides are extremist, she tells us, whereas in this book she aims to find the middle way.

Don't believe that for a moment. From first page to last "Asphalt Nation" is an exercise in car-bashing, written at a level of sustained hysteria that any Birkenstock-shod Greenie would applaud.

"The nation is in gridlock," Kay writes. "And not just on the road. The nation is in lifelock to the automobile as the dominant means of transportation. It is in its grip so securely that we can barely perceive how both the quality of mobility and the quality of life have diminished." So what else is new? People who love cars (count me in) know every bit as well as do people who regularly use mass transportation (count me in) that the U.S. national transportation network is so disproportionately skewed in favor of the automobile and its big cousin, the truck, that high penalties are being exacted: deaths by the tens of thousands each year from auto accidents; air pollution that remains dangerously high despite the successful introduction of emissions-control systems; eyesore strip developments and decaying downtowns; the decline of community and the rise of self-centered individualism; the paving of the countryside and the destruction of natural beauty.

Et cetera. The list can be as long as one cares to make it, and Kay cares to make it as long as she can. Pointing her finger in every imaginable direction, always with high righteous indignation, she lines up all the usual suspects and subjects them to all the usual harangues. There is nothing in "Asphalt Nation," absolutely nothing, that has not already been said by someone else, usually more lucidly, for Kay is a dreadful writer who latches onto every journalistic cliché that crosses her radar.

Wherever she looks, Kay finds bogeymen and conspirators, a "huge industry of bonds, legislatures, highways and auto lobbies." The "government's bankrolling of car costs and car-based land use," she says, "has made the automobile look economical and become essential."

What arrant nonsense. Arrogant, too. These are the words of a resident of the Cambridge-Boston nexus, the most provincial place in these United States, a closed community of the illuminati who see other Americans as an inferior breed awaiting enlightenment and instruction from on high. The possibility that an auto-based culture is what Americans have chosen of their own free will is beyond the ken of these self-appointed guardians of civic virtue.

Many of the terrible things that the automobile has done to us are as bad as Kay describes them, and it is true as well that an immense range of special interests has had much to do with bringing all these things to pass. But in the central notion that ordinary Americans are essentially voiceless victims of this malign bulldozer, Kay reveals herself to be utterly blind to the reality of popular will in a democracy and the means by which it is exercised. Though it is true that what people want is often determined by what is available to them, and that most of what is available to Americans involves the automobile in one fashion or another, it was the people themselves, exercising free and collective will, who made the initial decision to abandon virtually all forms of public transportation in favor of the mobility, or the dream of mobility, offered by the automobile.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE oldest regular winner in New York clubs is Murray Seiler, 93, who competes in duplicate games at the Manhattan Club. In the diagramed deal, he worked hard for a significant overtrick.

He quickly reached four hearts, and knew from the bidding that the high-card strength was on his right. He would have been held to 10 tricks by a normal spade lead, but West chose a trump. This was won in the closed hand, and the club jack was led for a losing finesse.

NORTH
♠ 7 5
♡ K 10 9
◇ 10 8 6 4
♣ A Q 4 2

WEST
♠ Q 10 6 2
♡ 6 3 2
◇ 7 5
♣ 10 9 7 3

EAST
♠ K J 9 3
♡ —
◇ A K Q J 9 2
♣ K 6 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 8 4
♡ A Q J 8 7 5 4
◇ 3
♣ J 8

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡	Dbl.
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart two.

On taking the club king, East cashed a diamond winner, which was right, but then tried for another diamond trick, which was wrong. Seiler ruffed high and cashed four more trump winners to reach the position shown at right:

The last trump forced West to part with a spade, and the club two, now useless, was thrown from the dummy. Then two rounds of clubs gave South his overtrick, for East could not guard both spades and diamonds. This was an elegant nonsimultaneous double squeeze, but South could have done better at the start. If he had won the first trick in dummy and led a low club, the overtrick would have been assured, whether or not East took his king.

NORTH
♠ 7
♡ —
◇ 10
♣ A Q 2

WEST
♠ Q 10
♡ —
◇ —
♣ 10 9 7

EAST
♠ K J 9
♡ —
◇ Q
♣ 6

SOUTH
♠ A 8 4
♡ Q
◇ —
♣ 8

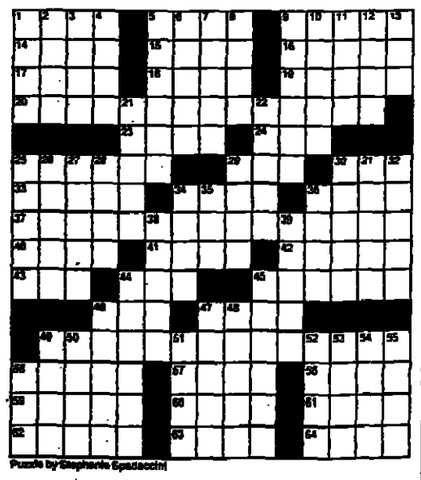
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Enter
5 Throaty utterance
9 Up, as the ante
14 Ancient alphabetic character
15 Singer Guthrie
16 Get straight A's, e.g.
17 Lot of land
18 "Greetings — " (postcard opening)
19 Opinions
20 Lose some weight
23 Looks perfect on
24 Not pos.
25 Flier Earhart
29 Part of T.G.I.F.
30 Place to crash
33 Recluse
34 60's hairdo
35 — fide
37 Criticize formally
40 God of war
41 Where the Mets meet
42 Pulitzer winner Pyle
43 Actor Beatty
44 Señor Guevara
45 Certain marbles
48 "We — the Champions" (Queen tune)
47 He loved Lucy
49 Nears, as a target
56 Hardly the brainy type
57 "Othello" villain
58 Golfer's cry
59 The Little Mermaid
60 Quite a rarity
61 Writer Lebowitz
62 Raison —
63 Marquis de —
64 Jodie Foster's alma mater

DOWN

1 Pâté de foie —
2 "That hurt!"
3 Concerning
4 Exigency
5 Basket material
6 Stop, in France
7 Puts on the brakes
8 Splendor
9 Variety shows
10 Getting rid of
11 Decorated, as a cake
12 Uses needle and thread
13 Overhead trains, for short
21 Blazing
22 "— of Old Smoky"
23 Nebbishy comic Sherman
26 Sculptor Henry
27 Signed off
28 Diamond, of gangsterdom
29 "— la Douce"
30 Gist
31 Vanity Fair photographer Leibovitz
32 Palm tree fruits
34 Word with head or heart
35 Enemy
36 Silent film star Theda
38 Hearth residue
39 On the up and up
44 New Orleans cuisine
45 On dry land
46 Yellowish-brown
47 Rigg or Ross
48 Pushed, with "on"
49 Take on, as an employee
50 Leave out
51 Grande and Bravo
52 Questionable
53 "A Doll's House" heroine
54 Like much testimony
55 Hawaii's state bird
56 Good, in street talk



Puzzle by Stephanie Spadaccini

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Solution to Puzzle of April 11

F	I	R	S	T	P	L	A	C	E		A	H	S	O
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Martin Schwarzschild, Astronomer, Is Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Martin Schwarzschild, an astronomer who studied the structure and evolution of stars and who was the first to use a hot air balloon to carry a telescope into the stratosphere to take clearer pictures of the sun, died Thursday of a heart attack in Langhorne, Pennsylvania. He was 84.

Mr. Schwarzschild was the Eugene Higgins Professor Emeritus of Astronomy at Princeton University, where he spent most of his professional life. He became a professor at Princeton in 1947, at the same time as Lyman Spitzer, an astrophysicist and former head of the university's astronomy department, who died March 31.

It was at a lunch with Mr. Spitzer and the physicist James Van Allen that he decided to undertake his boldest project. "You astronomers are much too conservative," Mr. Van Allen reportedly told them. "We physicists have been using balloons for years to hoist scientific instruments into the stratosphere. Surely, you have problems that could be solved by this technique."

Mr. Schwarzschild created Project Stratoscope, an effort to conduct astronomical experiments with balloon-borne telescopes in the upper reaches of Earth's atmosphere.

On Sept. 25, 1957, his team launched a balloon in Minneapolis. From 81,000 feet above the Earth it took photographs that were described as the sharpest and most detailed ever taken of the sun and the great gas storms that swirl on its surface.

Sheikh Ali as Sabah as Salim as Sabah, 49, a member of the Kuwaiti royal family, died in London on Sunday of a heart attack, Kuwait radio reported. He served as defense minister following the 1991 Gulf War and later took over the Interior Ministry until he was replaced in a cabinet shuffle late last year.

Tuesday

STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

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INTERNATIONAL

In Zaire, a 3-Way Political Drama

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — With Zairian rebels gobbling up territory so fast that they now threaten to seize the capital, the civilian opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko are stepping up their struggle for a place in the future political order.

Their leader is Etienne Tshisekedi, who was appointed prime minister by Marshal Mobutu but then dismissed Wednesday after less than a week in office. His followers are now threatening to shut down Kinshasa, the capital, to force Marshal Mobutu to resign.

Where the leader of the rebellion, Laurent Kabila, relies on small arms and mortars to enforce his will, Mr. Tshisekedi's backers, if they are true to their past, will resort to street barricades of nail-studded planks and burning tires. A warning has already gone out that "reactionary drivers will have their vehicles burned."

As Zaire barrels explosively toward a new chapter in its history, a potentially deadly struggle among three unusually willful men is the seeming subtext to everything that happens here these days.

The leading actor, but almost certainly not for long, is Marshal Mobutu, an outsized, almost mythic figure on the African stage whose rapidly shrinking domain and faltering judgment have begun to turn him, in the eyes of many, into a caricature of his once-mighty self.

The second is Mr. Kabila, a lifelong revolutionary whose struggles have been so quixotic that his name does not even figure in many of the best histories of Zaire. But in the past six months, Mr. Kabila has changed that. Once dismissed as a roly-poly marionette of his backers in Rwanda and Uganda, he is now the deadly serious driving force in Zaire's shifting national equation.

With his imperial flair intact, Marshal Mobutu on Saturday dismissed Mr. Kabila's ultimatum to negotiate his resignation by Sunday, saying that the rebel leader would be able to meet him only "if he asks politely." Almost forgotten in the discussion was the third key figure, Mr. Tshisekedi, whose followers, the president asserted, would not dare to come out in the streets.

The days ahead may show Marshal Mobutu to be as mistaken about Mr. Tshisekedi as he was about the rebellion.

Few people have been so central to modern Zaire as this politician who as an ambitious young man was an important architect of the Mobutu dictatorship and who in early middle age became its most daring challenger.

Known as "the Sphinx" because he keeps his own counsel and almost never gives interviews, Mr. Tshisekedi is a politician with a messianic style who demands and largely receives unquestioning support from followers who have placed their faith in him as the man who will lead Zaire out of Marshal Mobutu 's long dictatorship.

Now 64, Mr. Tshisekedi seems confronted with a situation in which he either parlays his longtime opposition to the president into a national leadership role or is swept aside.

Wary of Mr. Tshisekedi's ambitions, Mr. Kabila has declared that opposition parties will have no place in a transitional period under his rule. Marshal Mobutu, aware that Mr. Tshisekedi's best hope for power lies in removing him before the rebellion can do so, preempted the opposition leader by engineering his abrupt removal from the prime minister's office.

For Mr. Tshisekedi, after two decades of political combat with Marshal Mobutu, all of this means that the future is suddenly here. The clearest sign that he sees things exactly this way was the determination Mr. Tshisekedi showed Wednesday during a march of tens of thousands of people to the prime minister's office, when Marshal Mobutu sent out his most loyal troops.

While soldiers fired their guns in the air and beat foreign journalists and marchers, dispersing them with heavy clouds of tear gas, Mr. Tshisekedi walked through the melee as if in an impregnable bubble. In the end he was turned around only by being lifted into a jeep by soldiers who spirited him away.

"I couldn't bear it anymore myself and had to run for shelter," said a senior member of Marshal Mobutu's security detachment who helped supervise the army crackdown. "The gas was falling all around Tshisekedi, and he kept walking forward with his hand raised in the air as if nothing was happening. The man is seriously hard-headed."

Marshal Mobutu had accepted Mr. Tshisekedi's nomination to be prime minister in hope that his popularity would blunt the advance of Mr. Kabila. But by the time the tear gas had cleared, the president had named a trusted general as his latest prime minister in a patently illegal move that was quickly likened by many to a coup d'etat.

Depending on the count, it was the third or fourth time Mr. Tshisekedi has been removed from the prime minister job this decade by Marshal Mobutu — who in each instance had only unwillingly accepted Mr. Tshisekedi's appointment in the first place.

Several associates were later bought off by the president, but Mr. Tshisekedi persisted in his opposition, forming the Union for Democracy and Social Progress when opposition parties were still outlawed. He spent much of the 1980s in prison, burnishing his reputation as an uncompromising opponent of the dictatorship.

INVEST: *As the Stock Market Turns Down, Bulls Keep the Faith*

Continued from Page 1

the Dow average logged an 80 percent return.

"The perfectly rosy picture has a couple of stains on it," said Thomas Ryan, president of the American Stock Exchange and a long-time securities trader.

In the short run, it takes less to make stocks fall than it does to rise, according to one measure. Because investors are so afraid that stocks have not reached their bottom, it now takes $5.85 million worth of buying to move the Dow average up one point, according to Birinyi Associates, a market research concern in Greenwich, Connecticut. It takes less than half that amount, just $2.27 million worth of selling, to move it down the same amount.

All the talk of diversifying sounds great, but for some people, it is hard to give up a narrowly focused investment strategy that has worked well for so many years. Mr. Frandsen's strategy, for example, would give planners nightmares because he is totally exposed if stock prices continue to fall.

Still, experts caution, panic-selling of an entire portfolio is rarely the best solution. There are probably as many people who have sold at what turned out to be the bottom of a slide as those who bought at a peak. "If you're selling now, you're selling too late," said Al Jackson, managing director and head of stock research at Credit Suisse First Boston in New York.

What to do? Several investment advisers suggested moving a portion of assets into short- or intermediate-term government bonds, exploring international investments and turning some stocks into enough cash to cover a few months of living expenses. For those who have cash available to invest, advisers suggest tiptoeing into the market over a period of several months rather than buying all at once.

Other people are like Cindy Bishop, 38, who lives in Fairfax with her husband and their three children. A former employee of Microsoft Corp., which rewards employee performance with generous grants of company stock options, Ms. Bishop estimates that about two-thirds of the family's investment assets are in Microsoft shares.

"I'm emotionally attached to them because I worked there for so long," said Ms. Bishop, who now works at Attachmate Corp. in nearby Alexandria, Virginia.

Emotion aside, she also has a pretty rational reason for holding onto the shares: They have been a dynamite investment. A hundred Microsoft shares, purchased at the beginning of the bull market in October 1990, would have cost about $6,400. Those shares today are worth more than $76,000.

More people are finding themselves in Ms. Bishop's situation as stock options become a more significant portion of employee compensation. Gregory Sullivan, a financial planner with Sullivan, Bruyette, Speros & Blayney in McLean, Virginia, said he had several clients who had concentrated holdings of their employer's stock.

He urges those clients to sell just 10 percent of their holdings each year and use that money to invest elsewhere.

Mr. Sullivan explained it this way: Because a company like Microsoft has been growing at 20 percent-plus a year, the value of the remaining stock may easily make up for what was sold over the course of a year.

Over several years of skimming off 10 percent, clients can gain better balance in their retirement portfolios.

"It's like dollar-cost-averaging your way out," he said, referring to an investment strategy of changing a position in a stock at set intervals, rather than buying or selling all at once.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE
MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1997

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New

Gingrich Favors Limit On China

U.S. Speaker Proposes Curb on Trade Status

Bloomberg News

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, said Sunday he favored extending most-favored-nation trading status to China for just six months, half the usual time for an extension.

A six-month extension would provide a way of putting pressure on China to respect the human rights of people in Hong Kong when China takes over the British colony this summer, Mr. Gingrich said. "I very much favor something like a six-month extension," he said. "There's a technical problem with how the law works," he said, but he said he hoped Washington could find a way to grant a six-month extension and keep monitoring the way China conducts itself in Hong Kong.

But even a six-month extension of most-favored-nation status, which guarantees low tariffs on Chinese goods entering American ports, could draw opposition in the U.S. Congress, Mr. Gingrich said, as lawmakers might refuse to approve even that measure.

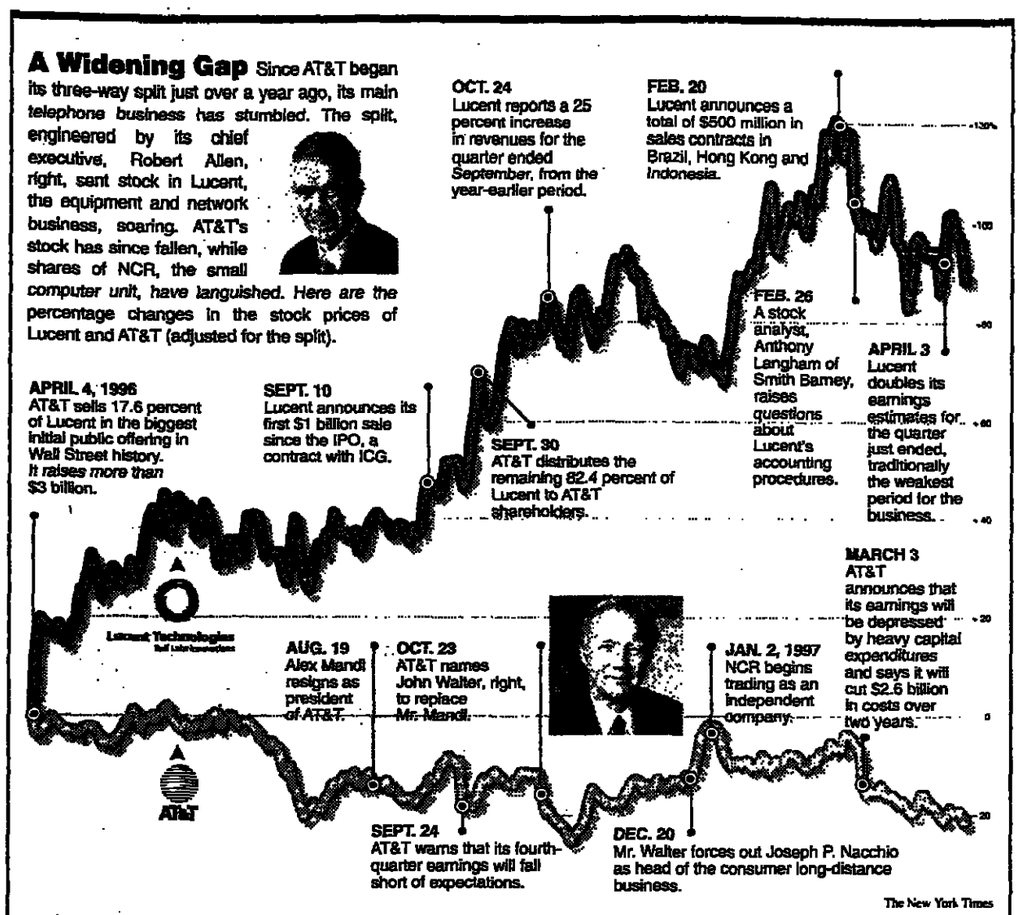
"I think it's going to be a very difficult debate this summer, and I think that the jury's out right now" on whether a bill continuing China's most-favored-nation status will pass, he said. "The steps they're taking in Hong Kong are very troubling."

Separately, the House majority leader Dick Armey, Republican of Texas, said his decision on the most-favored-nation question this year would be "the hardest vote I'd ever have to make."

Mr. Armey agreed that recent Chinese actions limiting human rights made it difficult to support such a measure, which he said hinged upon a balancing of economics and human rights.

"I think the vote will be close, it could fail, and I'm not convinced it would be a bad thing if it were to fail," Mr. Armey said.

But Mr. Gingrich said he still favored some sort of most-favored-nation extension for China as a means of keeping the world's most populous nation engaged with the United States.



Lucent: Making the Parent Feel Old

By Seth Schiesel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "I think this breakup will go down as one of the great decisions in American corporate history."

That was easy enough for Henry Schacht to say. As chairman and chief executive of Lucent Technologies Inc., he presides over a spun-off company that has exceeded almost everybody's expectations — even if the former parent, AT&T Corp., is suffering from a severe case of post-partum depression.

It's true that, as the telecommunications-equipment and network-building business of AT&T, Lucent had the advantage of starting life as one of the 50 largest companies in America. But even when AT&T said it was setting Lucent free to unlock its hidden value, few could have predicted just how much value would be found.

When Lucent's stock began trading a year and a week ago on the Big Board, who would have forecast that the value of each of those shares would nearly double — from an initial offering price of $27 to $50.875 as of Friday?

Or that annual revenue would increase 11.1 percent, to $23.8 billion? Or that profit would rise 10.2 percent, to $1.1 billion?

Life without Lucent may be much harder than AT&T expected when it decided a year and a half ago to spin it off. But life on its own is going very well for Lucent, which has emerged as a virtual case study of a company going independent at just the right moment — in terms of both market and regulatory climate — and then making most of the right moves to exploit the resulting opportunities.

"Staying together would have meant a decline in our business," Mr. Schacht told 2,000 stockholders in February, at the company's first annual meeting, in Secaucus, New Jersey. "The alternative has been an explosion of growth."

When AT&T announced in September 1995 that it would split

See LUCENT, Page 13

Bulgaria Plans to Sell State Assets After Vote

Officials Promise Rapid Privatizations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Bulgarian officials promised to begin selling the country's six state-owned banks and several state-owned companies quickly after parliamentary elections next weekend.

Bulgaria's deputy prime minister, Alexander Bozhkov, said speed was essential in implementing long-delayed free-market reforms to take advantage of the strong public support for the reformist government.

Speaking to potential investors at the annual meeting of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, representatives of Bulgaria's interim government said they expected to be returned to power with a strong majority and vowed to begin selling state companies swiftly. The first priority for the next Parliament and government, they said, would be to transform Bulgaria into an attractive target for foreign investment.

The government's new resolve comes after years of lagging behind countries such as Hungary, Poland and Russia in attracting foreign investment and a near-collapse of the Bulgarian economy last year.

"The most important thing is to be quick, because we have to do this before we lose the support of the people," said Mr. Bozhkov. "If we are slow, we will be wiped out."

Last year, hundreds of thousands of Bulgarians took to the streets to demand new elections after the value of the Bulgarian currency collapsed and the country ran short of bread and other necessities. The protests forced the Socialist government from power, and an interim government led by the opposition was formed ahead of the elections scheduled for Saturday.

The interim government has secured a $675 million loan from the International Monetary Fund that was approved by the IMF's board Friday.

Bulgaria also received commitments last week for $400 million in new financing from the world's 24 leading industrialized nations and is concluding discussions with the World Bank for an additional $290 million in loans.

"We hope that this IMF agreement will be a very good sign for investors," Mr. Bozhkov said. "In the two months that this caretaker government has been in charge, there has been a radical change in policy, and citizens have regained confidence in civil institutions for the first time in many years."

The government promised the IMF it would quickly sell the best state-owned companies and close insolvent ones. It also said it would set up a currency-board system to improve confidence in the national currency and would reform the banking sector.

Opinion polls in Bulgaria showed that 90 percent of Bulgarians supported the president, 70 percent supported the prime minister and 60 percent supported the government, Mr. Bozhkov said.

"Looking at the polls, there isn't a great chance of big surprises in next week's elections," he said. "This level of support is the highest ever." He warned, however, that maintaining that support would be more difficult as the government began taking painful steps to reform the economy. Tens of thousands of Bulgarians are likely to lose their jobs as the government closes unprofitable state-owned companies.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Kiev Aims To Stabilize Its Currency

Bloomberg News

LONDON — Ukraine is considering a move to a currency board, a system promoted by the International Monetary Fund, to build confidence in the country's new currency, the hryvnia.

Ukraine's finance minister, Igor Mityukov, said Saturday that the government and central bank might narrow to 10 percent the band within which the hryvnia is allowed to fluctuate each day.

"I would like to see a smaller currency corridor," he said. "I would prefer plus or minus 5 percent."

The move would tie the exchange rate to the country's level of foreign-currency reserves.

With a Strong Dollar Needed to Curb Inflation, U.S. Is Unlikely to Try to Slow It

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar has many reasons to rise against other major currencies — solid U.S. fundamentals such as a robust economy with little inflation, an absence of competition from a yen paying close to zero interest and a Deutsche mark programmed for extinction. But the simplest explanation for the dollar's strength is perhaps the most convincing: The United States needs a strong currency.

That is the conclusion of analysts; and the logical follow-up to that assessment is the conviction that the United States is not about to intervene to try to halt the dollar's advance.

The dollar hit a 55-month high last week of 127.17 yen before ending the week at 126.12 yen. It also touched a 37-month high of 1.7260 DM before closing at 1.7205 DM.

Although Japan may back official hints that it wants to bolster the yen by intervening to try to halt the dollar's advance in Tokyo, analysts expect no lasting effect from that effort so long as the United States does not participate in the intervention and so long as Japan is not prepared to back intervention with a tighter monetary policy — a move currently deemed unlikely for domestic economic reasons.

A strong dollar also suits Germany, which has been silent about the dollar's rise, as the U.S. currency's strength increases the competitiveness of Germany's exports just when the country needs faster growth to cut unemployment and improve its chances of meeting the economic criteria for launching Europe's planned single currency.

But the most important reason for expecting further dollar gains is Washington's need for a strong currency, a point that the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, reiterates at every opportunity.

The motivating factor is a desire to keep domestic inflation contained. A strong dollar is a natural brake on growth, as it makes U.S. goods less competitive on international markets — slowing domestic production — and tends to make imports less expensive and thus more in demand.

Keeping a lid on inflation has become

SeeDOLLAR, Page 15

CYBERSCAPE

Web Product Aims to Trim the World Wide Wait

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — While disgruntled computer users call it the World Wide Wait, companies are trying to figure out ways to speed up the Internet before its popularity proves to be its undoing.

Inktomi Corp., which makes the software for one of the free search engines used to track down documents on the World Wide Web portion of the Internet, is to announce a product Monday that it hopes will speed up communications for far less than it would cost to upgrade and add phone lines. If it works, and analysts who had been briefed on the new software said they thought it was likely to do so, it would especially benefit users outside the United States, where telecommunications networks tend offer less capacity than in America.

The Traffic Server network-caching technology is Inktomi's second product, using an approach similar to that of the Hot Bot search engine, which is marketed by Wired magazine and will be a year old next month.

Hot Bot has only managed to garner about 4 percent of the search-engine market, Inktomi executives said, even though they contended it was better than its rivals because it contained more documents and was more frequently updated. They acknowledged that Yahoo Inc.'s search engine was the leader in the field with about 20 percent of the market, often the first stop for web surfers and thus of interest to advertisers.

Carl Howe, director of network strategies of Forrester Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts, said Inktomi had a good technology but was "late to market" with its search engine.

That is an error that will not be repeated in this new field, analysts said, as there is no visible competition. David Peterschmidt, Inktomi's president and chief executive, said he "lay awake at night" wondering why.

Perhaps the answer is that Inktomi's new product is a refinement of the existing proxy-server technology. Proxy servers are computers that store often-requested information, such as web pages, close to users. This storage is called caching, and a similar technique is used to enhance performance on desktop computers.

Richard Pierce, Inktomi's vice president of marketing, likened the basic Internet technology to a society that had books and photocopying machines but lacked printing. Authors would have to deposit their books in local libraries, and anybody wishing to read their works would have to travel to them, where copies could be made and taken home.

For books to be distributed efficiently, they have to be copied many times and sent to libraries and bookstores. Proxy servers, currently used by Internet service providers such as America Online and by some countries that seek to limit access to controversial materials, essentially provide this service by copying web pages that are requested by their customers and storing them on their computers. The next time a page is requested by any of the service's users, the information can be downloaded from the proxy server rather than having to travel all the way from the originating computer.

A problem with proxy servers is that each computer can only store a limited amount of information, but Inktomi's technology provides a solution. As with Hot Bot, Inktomi uses commercially available computer workstations to provide the computing power. The computers work in tandem in an approach called parallel processing.

Incremental increases in the size of a system are therefore possible at minimal cost, compared with the purchase of mainframe systems. For the Traffic Servers, Sun Microsystem Inc. workstations are used, along with Sun's Solaris operating system.

Mr. Pierce said it would cost roughly $5 to $10 per user to install hardware and software for Inktomi's Traffic Servers. An Internet service provider, the kind of company that lets people hook up to the web from their home computers, might need to buy four workstations at a total cost of $40,000 to $60,000, with the software carrying a similar price.

Those are minimal prices for corporations and Internet service providers, analysts said, compared with the costs of accessing the high-speed data lines that form the backbone of the Information Superhighway. If enough proxy servers are put into operation, Internet traffic will be reduced, lessening the strains that provoke annoying waits for web surfers.

"This is something that I hear about all the time," said Dan Taylor, senior analyst at Aberdeen Group in Boston. "How can we keep our backbone access as low as possible?"

Because many Internet service providers compete on the basis of price, he said, the ability to cut costs by reducing communications charges is attractive. Corporations that run large intranets or that access the Internet from multiple sites also would benefit. "Storage," he said, is "less than backbone costs." For the initial commercial trials, Mr. Pierce said, UUNET Technologies Inc., an international Internet access provider, has "committed" to installing a Traffic Server at two of its large communications nodes, one of which will be in Vienna, Virginia.

Besides announcing its product, Inktomi said it had received an $8 million investment from Oak Investment Partners, a venture-capital provider. Mr. Pierce said the company felt the stock market has "soured on technology-only stories," so Inktomi had avoided the public market. It was also taking responsibility for marketing the technology, unlike its search engine, which is licensed to partners such as Wired, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. and OzEmail Ltd.

Inktomi is planning other products to come to market in the next two years, the company's executives said. Mr. Pierce said they would probably be based around "large numbers of documents and large numbers of users."

Internet address: CyberScape@iht.com

CURRENCY RATES

April 11

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	FF	Lira	DFl	BF	SF	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9075	3.1495	1.1043	0.3342	0.1141	—	5.4495	1.3382	1.5165	1.387	1.3345
Brussels	35.4525	57.7525	20.53	6.2225	2.0917	18.549	—	24.796	28.201	25.44	24.4525
Frankfurt	1.7727	2.7988	—	0.2973	0.1016	0.2896	4.8074	1.1731	1.3464	1.2364	1.1861
London (a)	1.625	—	2.8015	9.4248	3.2188.659	2.1494	57.8157	2.3653	2647.9712	2.2697	225.9021
Madrid	145.413	236.282	84.228	25.039	8.542	74.979	4.8856	99.848	115.555	104.261	—
Milan	1,699.25	2,762.25	984.60	293.42	—	876.30	57.79	1,166.60	13.489	1,219.60	11.715
New York (b)	—	1.6279	1.7205	5.789	1.697.80	1.9339	34.49	1.461	126.12	1.3963	145.33
Paris	5.8017	9.427	3.3609	—	0.3402	2.9921	0.1638	3.9478	4.5991	4.164	3.9925
Tokyo	126.00	204.33	73.33	21.77	0.743	65.12	3.5595	85.73	—	90.44	8.869
Toronto	1.3967	2.2704	0.813	0.2416	0.0824	0.7222	0.3945	0.957	1.1059	—	0.965
Zurich	1.4478	2.3514	0.832	0.2533	0.0864	0.7579	4.1255	—	1.1636	1.0581	1.0198
1 ECU	1.1374	0.78	1.9516	6.5967	1,934.84	2.2054	48.4785	1.6715	143.479	1.5347	145.371
1 SDR	1.3693	0.8433	N.Q.	7.9023	2,318.88	2.6488	48.4896	2.0135	172.693	1.8469	198.305

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich. Rates in other centers: New York at 4 P.M. and Toronto rates at 3 P.M.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	271.03	Mex. peso	7.9020	S. Afr. rand	4.4535
Australian $	1.27	Hong Kong $	7.7485	N. Zealand $	1.4409	S. Kor. won	892.70
Austrian sch.	12.136	Hung. forint	179.84	Norw. krone	6.9750	Swed. krona	7.6811
Brazil real	1.0588	Indian rupee	35.835	Phil. peso	26.26	Taiwan $	27.57
Chinese yuan	8.3265	Indo. rupiah	2406.00	Polish zloty	3.77	Thai baht	26.09
Czech koruna	29.62	Irish £	0.6475	Port. escudo	172.19	Turkish lira	136705.
Danish krone	6.5559	Israeli shek.	3.3947	Russ ruble	5729.50	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3962	Kstr dinar	0.3038	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	477.00
Fin. markka	5.1475	Malay. ring.	2.5047	Sing. $	1.4471		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6257	1.6248	1.6240	Japanese yen	125.45	124.87	124.32
Canadian dollar	1.3901	1.3873	1.3850	Swiss franc	1.4626	1.4575	1.4529
Deutsche mark	1.7173	1.7135	1.7099				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

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Won-Denominated Issues Could Help Feed the Hunger for Higher Yields

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the formerly high-yielding European currencies paying much less than they used to, and with investor appetite for high yields as avid as ever, a new high-yielding currency is making its debut on international capital markets: the South Korean won.

The timing of two won issues by the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development may be less than auspicious, however, with South Korea racked by political and financial scandals and with the continuing uncertainty about developments in North Korea. But South Korea has the cachet of being the only Asian "tiger" economy to belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and analysts at firms such as ING Barings are confident that the country is on its way to a solid financial recovery.

Nevertheless, for the year so far, the won is down 5.8 percent against the dollar. On Friday, the dollar was quoted at 892.70 won. This compares with a rate of around 800 won to the dollar in the middle of this decade and 683 won to the dollar at the beginning of the 1990s and makes it risky to bet that the 9.8 percent interest to be paid on the five-year won bonds will fully compensate for the currency risk.

ING Barings, however, is forecasting the dollar will be worth 860 won by year's end, and both the World Bank and the European development bank said there was demand for the currency, particularly among portfolio managers in East Asia.

The issues mark a new opening in South Korean financial markets, giving foreign investors their first chance to purchase fixed-income won securities. But although both principal and interest are denominated in won, all payments will be made in dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on payment dates.

Moreover, only a quarter of these issues will be available for sale outside Korea. Each of the issues will be for the equivalent of $100 million. For the World Bank, which issued its notes last week, the portion available for sale outside Korea was 23.5 billion won ($26.3 million). The EBRD is expected to announce details of its issue early this week.

The domestic paper, while carrying the identical coupon, will be sold at a discount to yield of around 11.5 percent so that it will compare favorably with domestic yield levels. The issues are expected to set benchmarks against which South Korean companies will be able to sell debt internationally. Both the World Bank and the EBRD will swap their exposure to floating-rate dollars, reportedly at a cost of around 50 basis points, or half a percentage point, below the London interbank offered rate.

Although there is no exact way to measure just how hungry investors are for high yield and high risk, J.P. Morgan & Co. is launching a Global Risk Appetite Index to try to provide just such a measurement for bond and currency markets.

Avinash Persaud, the analyst at Morgan who devised the index based on the performance of bond and currency prices in 14 markets, said that in periods of low appetite for risk, high-yielding and less liquid markets tend to underperform. The index's readings will run from plus 1, signifying a maximum appetite for risk, to minus 1. At week's end, the index stood at a high level of plus 0.745, up from plus 0.15 early in the week.

Apart from last week's huge $1 billion issue of five-year notes from British Telecom PLC, which traders said had been well received, the bulk of new issues were relatively small, driven by attractive swap rates and aimed at retail investors eager to own dollars. Dealers reported particular enthusiasm for Credit Local de France SA's $200 million issue, the first five-year paper to carry a 7 percent coupon in almost two years. The term is actually 5.6 years, as the paper matures in December.

■ Russia Plans Eurobond Issue

Russian officials said Sunday that Moscow might tap the Eurobond markets for further large amounts this year to help finance its budget deficit, Bloomberg News reported from London.

Addressing foreign investors attending the annual meeting of the EBRD, Andrei Vavilov, first deputy minister at the Ministry of Finance, said Russia would finance $9.7 billion of its foreign-currency requirements through Eurobonds as well as through loans from institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and other governments.

Mr. Vavilov indicated he expected Russia's rating to be raised as its economy improved. Foreign investment, he said, was "essential for financial restructuring." Officials in Ukraine and Uzbekistan also have said they plan to tap the Eurobond market sometime in the coming months.

Officials of the European development bank said the large audiences attending its meetings pointed to mounting interest in Russia among investors who previously focused on investment opportunities in Central European countries such as Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Russia recently launched a seven-year, 2 billion Deutsche mark ($1.16 billion) Eurobond with a coupon of 9 percent.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending April 11. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Canadian Dollar					
183	Canada	7	09/01/01	103.3700	6.7700
229	Canada	6¼	09/15/98	102.0129	6.1300
Danish Krone					
4	Denmark	8	03/15/06	109.0000	7.3400
20	Denmark	9	11/15/98	107.0500	8.4100
25	Denmark	7	11/15/07	101.0500	6.9300
27	Denmark	9	11/15/00	112.8800	7.9700
28	Denmark	8	11/15/01	110.4900	7.2400
30	Denmark	8	05/15/03	110.4300	7.2400
33	Denmark	6	12/10/99	103.2000	5.8100
41	Denmark	7	11/10/24	93.6500	7.4700
46	Denmark	7	12/15/04	103.7500	6.7500
66	Denmark	6	11/15/02	102.1500	5.8700
72	Real Kredit Den	6	10/01/26	87.3000	6.8700
86	Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	87.2500	6.8800
113	Denmark	6	02/15/99	102.9300	5.8300
120	Denmark	4	02/15/00	98.6000	4.0600
138	Nykredit Bank	7	10/01/26	94.4500	7.4100
141	Unikredit	6	10/01/26	87.0500	6.8900
220	Denmark	7	08/15/97	101.0000	6.9300
221	Nykredit	7	10/01/29	93.1800	7.5100
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	6	01/04/07	100.1872	5.9900
2	Germany	4¾	11/20/01	102.0643	4.6500
5	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	102.8971	6.0700
6	Germany	8	01/21/02	113.1200	7.0700
8	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	106.3125	6.4700
9	Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	110.7694	6.6600
10	Germany	5	08/20/01	101.4700	4.9300
11	Germany en	3¾	03/19/99	100.1900	3.7400
12	Germany	6	01/05/06	101.2100	5.9300
14	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	113.8100	7.2500
15	Germany	6½	10/14/05	104.7300	6.2100
16	Germany	8	07/22/02	113.6900	7.0400
17	Germany	5	05/21/01	101.9100	4.9100
18	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	94.3800	6.6200
21	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	111.3940	6.7300
22	Treuhand	7¾	12/02/02	110.3244	6.6800
24	Treuhand	6⅛	07/01/99	105.4300	6.0500
26	Treuhand	6⅛	05/13/04	107.1350	6.3000
29	Germany	6	02/16/06	101.2180	5.9300
31	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	112.2587	6.9000
34	Germany	5¾	02/21/01	102.8000	5.1100
35	Germany	3½	12/18/98	99.9100	3.5000
37	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	106.8450	6.2000
39	Germany	9	10/20/00	114.8300	7.8400
40	Germany	6½	03/15/00	106.4450	6.1100
42	Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.0033	3.5000
43	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	109.5100	6.5100
44	Germany	5¼	11/21/00	102.5500	5.0000
45	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	104.9250	5.6000
48	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.5200	5.5000
49	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	114.8000	7.7300
50	Germany	8½	02/20/01	113.8550	7.4700
51	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	104.4600	5.9800
52	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	108.1800	6.3600
53	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.9800	5.5300
54	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	107.6775	6.2700
55	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	106.3525	6.1100
57	Germany	7½	11/11/04	110.8726	6.7600
58	Germany	9	01/22/01	115.4150	7.8000
60	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	115.6400	7.5700
61	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	107.1700	6.3000
63	Germany	6	06/20/16	94.4263	6.3500
64	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	103.4633	5.8000
67	Germany	7	01/13/00	107.6555	6.5000
71	Germany	6½	07/15/03	105.9274	6.1400
73	Treuhand	6⅛	07/29/99	105.3200	5.9300
76	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	109.3061	6.5200
79	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	105.1500	6.5400
80	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	102.5700	5.9700
82	Germany	5¾	02/22/99	103.1033	5.2100
83	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	110.2600	6.5800
84	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.1500	5.1900
85	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.6900	6.3300
87	Germany	8¾	05/21/01	113.8967	7.3500
89	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.3200	4.8900
90	EIB	5¼	02/15/07	98.0539	5.8600
91	Germany	7¼	02/21/00	109.8100	7.0600
93	Treuhand	5⅛	09/24/98	102.9400	5.4600
94	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.7900	5.8500
96	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	105.6933	6.5000
97	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.0750	5.5200
100	Germany	8¼	05/22/00	113.1667	7.7300
104	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.2195	5.9300
105	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	102.9800	5.5800
106	Germany	8½	07/21/97	101.3200	8.1400
111	Germany	8½	08/21/00	112.9200	7.5300
118	Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	103.1800	6.1800
119	Germany	6	09/15/03	103.9650	5.7700
121	Germany	6½	01/02/99	104.6800	6.2100
129	Germany	6	02/20/98	102.3006	5.8700
130	Germany	7	12/22/97	102.4900	6.8300
133	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.5734	5.1200
134	Germany	8¼	07/20/00	113.4880	7.7100
136	Germany	7	04/20/99	106.3733	6.5800
139	Germany	6¾	06/21/99	106.1900	6.3600
150	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	102.0000	7.1100
151	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	102.4800	6.4600
155	Cap Cred C 96a	5⅝	08/15/01	102.5975	5.4800
156	Germany	7¼	01/20/00	108.4200	6.6900
162	Germany	7½	10/20/97	102.2182	7.3400
163	KFW	5½	03/12/07	95.8500	5.7400
165	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.2400	4.8900
171	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.5600	6.5100
179	Germany	5⅜	08/20/97	100.8500	5.7000
194	Bundespost	7¼	10/01/04	112.3800	6.9000
200	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	102.4000	6.1000
202	Germany	6⅜	01/20/98	102.2860	6.2300
210	Germany	6¾	08/20/98	104.2200	6.4800
216	Rabobk Neth	4½	12/28/01	99.2500	4.5300
225	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	101.6000	5.1700
232	World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	108.6500	6.5600
234	Bq Credit Card	6	11/15/05	101.6469	5.9000
235	Germany	3.0500	04/06/00	99.6600	zero
244	Hypo In Essen	5	01/05/00	102.2200	4.8900
Dutch Guilder					
47	Netherlands	5¾	02/15/07	99.6000	5.7700
65	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	113.70	7.4800
68	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	103.2200	6.0600
77	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	101.9000	5.8900
95	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	115.1500	7.8200
101	Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	112.6500	7.7700
108	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.4500	6.9800
114	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	111.8400	6.7100
125	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	115¼	7.5600
135	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	113.0800	6.6300
149	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	119.3000	7.1200
159	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	108.7000	6.4400
167	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	114.3500	7.2100
169	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	102.0000	5.6400
172	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	106.8500	6.3200
176	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	113½	6.8300
187	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	106.7000	6.0900
189	Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	109.3500	7.0900
195	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	110¾	7.4500
218	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	114.8000	7.1900
222	Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	103.3500	5.5600
223	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	118.3500	6.9700
233	Netherlands	6¾	10/01/98	104.3300	6.4700
243	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	110½	6.5600
245	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	109.2500	6.4100
ECU					
98	France OAT	7	04/25/06	105.6000	6.6300
107	France OAT	6	04/25/04	100.8000	5.9500
122	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	100.9567	4.9500
123	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	109.3000	6.8600
144	Italy	6	04/02/04	99.7500	zero
145	France OAT	5½	04/25/07	94.4320	5.8200
157	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	116.1500	7.8600
184	France OAT	8½	03/15/02	112.6600	7.5400
192	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	103.5400	5.7900
193	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	115.2867	7.1600
Finnish Markka					
158	Finland sr 1999	11	01/15/99	111.961	9.8200
French Franc					
143	France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	111.2100	6.5200
173	France OAT	8½	10/25/08	121.3600	7.0000
181	Portugal	5⅝	04/03/07	97.5000	5.7700
191	France OAT	8½	05/25/99	108.6800	7.4800
250	France BTAN	4¾	04/12/99	101.9500	4.6600
Japanese Yen					
146	Spain	3.1000	09/20/06	105.6250	2.9300
170	World Bank	4½	06/20/00	110⅝	4.0700
186	World Bank	4½	03/20/03	115¼	3.9000
206	Exim Bk Japan	4⅜	10/01/03	114⅞	3.8100
208	World Bank	4⅜	12/20/04	118¾	4.0000
236	Italy Class B	5	12/15/04	119⅜	4.1900
Norwegian Krona					
226	Norway	6¾	01/15/07	103.9200	6.5000
Portuguese Escudo					
166	Portugal	7⅛	10/01/97	100.1500	zero
SAR					
99	EBRD	zero	04/07/17	6.8471	14.3400
242	World Bank	zero	04/01/22	3.8000	13.9800
Swedish Krona					
88	Sweden	11	01/21/99	110.0960	9.9900
154	Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	118.4390	8.6500
161	Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	113.1690	9.0600
211	Sweden	13	06/15/01	125.6010	10.3500
213	Sweden	9	04/20/09	112.7940	7.9800
U.S. Dollar					
3	Brazil Cap S.L	4½	04/15/14	80.2089	5.6100
7	Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	61.3287	8.5600
13	Argentina FRNL	6⅛	03/29/05	89.6200	7.5300
19	Argentina	11⅜	01/30/17	102.9092	11.0500
23	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	103.6136	11.1000
32	Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	89.3438	7.2800
36	Ven S. DI Sn	6⅝	12/18/07	85.6300	zero
38	Brazil	6½	01/01/01	97.9750	6.6300
56	Brazil S.L	6 9/16	04/15/12	79.3413	8.2700
59	Venezuela par A	6½	03/31/20	69.9688	9.6500
62	Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	80.0313	8.1200
69	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	70.0625	8.9200
70	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/11	57.6113	11.3900
74	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	70.0625	8.9200
75	Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	62.0000	8.0600
78	Ecuador	3¼	02/28/25	55.5430	5.8500
81	Mexico	7⅝	08/06/01	101.2500	7.5300
92	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/24	60.4388	10.8600
102	Brazil Cbond S.L	4½	04/15/14	86.9449	5.1800
103	Can Mortgage &	7	04/02/02	100.0923	6.9900
109	Argentina L	6⅜	03/31/23	79.7188	8.0000
110	Argentina	11	10/09/06	104.3203	10.5400
112	Brazil S.L	6 9/16	04/15/09	84.2813	7.7900
115	Mexico	11⅜	09/15/16	103.6231	10.9800
116	Ecuador par	3	02/28/25	40.2500	zero
117	Argentina	5½	04/01/01	127.8000	zero
124	Mexico	9⅞	01/15/07	104.8750	9.4200
126	Argentina Pred	5½	09/01/02	111.20	89.9300
127	Brit Gas Intern	zero	11/04/21	14⅛	8.1300
128	Mexico D	6.3516	12/28/19	87.3206	7.2700
131	Mexico A	6.4531	12/31/19	87.0000	7.4200
132	Poland	6½	10/27/24	97.4439	6.6700
137	Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	44.9375	5.0100
140	Canada	6½	05/30/01	98.8750	6.5700
142	Venezuela S.A	6¾	03/18/07	87.0625	7.7500
147	Canada	6¾	08/28/06	97.5092	6.9200
148	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	69.9375	9.6500
152	World Bank	7⅝	01/19/23	102.4681	7.4400
153	Ecuador	6 11/16	02/28/25	64.8125	9.9300
160	Brazil Fed	8⅞	11/05/01	99.7740	8.9000
164	Russian Fed	9¼	11/27/01	98.1339	9.4300
168	MBL Intl Fin	3	11/30/02	97.2500	3.0800
174	Sweden	5.3867	02/08/01	99.9700	5.3900
175	Italy	7	09/18/01	100.1980	6.9900
177	Italy B	zero	01/10/01	77.5000	7.0200
178	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	92.8750	7.8100
180	World Bank	6⅝	08/21/06	97.1429	6.8200
182	Britain	5 9/16	10/04/01	99.8700	5.5700
185	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	90.4068	7.6000
188	Poland	4	10/27/14	79.7813	5.0100
190	CAD Soc	5⅛	12/10/01	99.5900	zero
196	IADB	6⅝	03/07/07	96.5000	6.8700
197	World Bank	6⅜	07/21/05	95.9241	6.6500
198	Mexico B	6⅛	12/31/19	87.8719	7.2500
199	Sweden	6½	03/04/03	98.2500	6.6200
201	Panama pdi	4	07/17/16	80.5000	4.9700
203	Poland par	3	10/27/24	53.4688	5.6100
204	Credit Lyonnais	6⅝	12/31/99	98.5000	6.7300
205	Quebec	7	01/30/07	96.3781	7.2600
207	Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	98.1526	8.5300
209	Italy	5 11/16	06/28/01	100.1100	zero
212	InvesteringsbkN.V.	6¼	12/29/00	98.1250	6.3700
214	Ferr D Stato	9⅛	07/06/09	113¾	8.0200
215	World Bank	7⅛	09/27/99	101.4042	7.0300
217	Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	104.3750	9.3400
219	Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	95.3750	4.7200
224	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	63.0625	9.9100
227	Britain	6⅜	07/19/01	100.3850	6.7200
228	Peru Pdi	4	03/07/17	56.6250	7.0600
230	Ontario	6	02/21/06	91.6746	6.5400
231	Mexico C	6⅛	12/31/19	87.8299	7.2600
237	Tokyo Elec Pwr	7	02/13/07	97.9748	7.1400
238	CAD Soc	6½	03/11/02	98.0000	6.6300
239	First Pac Cap 97	2	03/27/02	99.7500	zero
240	Panama	6.5469	05/10/02	83.5054	7.8400
241	Finland	5⅞	02/27/06	91.6250	6.4100
246	Sears Roe Acc	6¼	02/25/02	97.2500	6.8100
247	Ontario	7¾	06/04/02	102.8750	7.5300
248	Ontario	6⅛	06/28/00	98.1250	6.2400
249	IADB	6⅛	03/08/06	93.6250	6.5400

Bond Buyers: Shaken but Not Deterred

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The bond market quaked last week as the latest inflation figure came in a bit higher than expected. But investors and speculators seem certain that nothing really major is going to happen in the bond market.

Their certainty, or complacency, is shown by the low prices investors are paying for bond options. Not since 1993 have the premiums been so low.

"People are saying the bond market is never going to have a big move again," Harley Bassman, a Merrill Lynch managing director who trades such options, said.

Buying options is a way to bet that interest rates will rise, or fall, significantly over the life of the option. The buyer pays a premium, which vanishes if interest rates do not move enough. The buyer of a bond option wants volatility in bond prices and interest rates.

But the prices now being paid for bonds imply a forecast of quite low volatility; and that, in turn, shows a lot of complacency.

It is not that rising rates would be a surprise: The Federal Reserve Board

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

pushed up short-term interest rates last month and is expected to do so once or twice more.

But the Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, spent weeks telegraphing that move, and it is assumed he will always be so accommodating. The general belief is that the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, now 7.16 percent, will not rise much more, or at least will do so only slowly.

It also remains clear that U.S. bond investors do not yet fear inflation. That was illustrated last week by the second Treasury auction of inflation-indexed bonds, which attracted fewer bids from investors than did the first one three months earlier.

Some investors even say rates will decline, pointing to a general absence of real signs of inflation. They say Friday's producer price report, showing an uptick in the core inflation rate, reflected higher prices for airplanes and tobacco and meant little for the overall economy.

But they, too, say any change in interest rates will be gradual. In fact, bond bulls and bears are united in expecting a slow pace of change.

The risk for investors lies in what will happen if that expectation proves to be wrong. That's what happened the last time options premiums were this low, when an unexpected Fed tightening roiled the market and caused big losses.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Charlotte Sector

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Asia Pulp & Paper	$638	2002	4¼	100.00	—	Over the 6-month Libor. Noncallable. (Peregrine Fixed Income.)
Bank of China	$300	2004	⅜	99.80	—	Over the 6-month Libor. Callable at par from 2002. Fees 0.35%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
KFW International Finance	DM500	2007	0.81	100.00	—	Over the rex 10-year index. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Commerzbank.)
Halifax Building	£200	2012	0.25	99.80	—	Over the 3-month Libor at par from 2007 when interest is 1¼ over the 3-month Libor. Fees 0.35%. Denominations £10,000. (SBC Warburg.)
Korea Development Bank	£150	2000	0.125	99.951	—	Over the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations £10,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Autostrada	ITL 500,000	2002	0.20	100.00	—	Over the 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2000 and 2001. Fees 0.20%. (Credito Italiano.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Asset Backed Capital	$200	2000	6⅞	101.236	99.73	Reoffered at 100.046. Noncallable. Fees 13/8%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Bank Itau	$100	2000	8¼	99.98	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.45%. (Union Bank of Switzerland.)
Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten	$300	2000	6⅛	101.02	99.55	*Reoffered at 99.833. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)*
Beta Finance	$200	2000	6¾	101.098	99.60	Reoffered at 99.91. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
British Telecommunications	$1,000	2002	6¾	100.675	98.60	Reoffered at 99.05. Fees 1⅞%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Credit Local de France	$200	2002	7	101.37	99.25	Reoffered at 99.77 Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (CIBC Wood Gundy.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	$250	1999	6½	100.975	99.55	Reoffered at 99.75. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Group	$200	2007	7.10	100.092	99.65	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $1 billion. Fees 0.325%. Denominations $10,000. (Goldman Sachs.)
Federal National Mortgage Association	$500	2002	7.12	100.00	99.20	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Hamburgische Landesbank	$100	2002	3⅛	100.00	—	Callable at par in 2000. Fees not disclosed. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Helaba Int'l Finance	$500	2002	6⅝	101.318	99.18	Reoffered at 99.693. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
LVMH Moet-Hennessy	$200	2000	6¾	101.055	99.60	Reoffered at 99.88. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (BNP Capital Markets.)
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	$100	2000	6¾	101.25	99.34	Reoffered at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Banque Generale du Luxembourg.)
Sigma Finance	$400	2002	7	101.445	99.35	Reoffered at 99.82. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Suedwestdeutsche LB Capital Markets	*$150*	*2002*	*7¼*	*101.725*	—	*Reoffered at 100.10. Callable at par from 1999. Fees 1⅞%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)*
United Parcel Service	$200	2001	6⅝	101.078	99.30	Reoffered at 99.678. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Westdeutsche Landesbank	$200	2000	6¾	101.189	99.70	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Depfa Bank	DM300	2002	4⅞	101.222	98.95	Reoffered at 99.472. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
BMW Australia Finance	DM200	2002	4⅞	101.87	99.10	Reoffered at 99.62. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
DSL Finance	DM250	2002	5	101.95	99.90	Reoffered at 100.20. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (SBC Warburg.)
European Investment Bank	DM300	2002	4¾	101.325	99.59	Reoffered at 99.95. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Bayerische Vereinsbank.)
Geberit Int'l	DM157.5	2007	10⅛	100.00	—	Callable in 2002 at 105.062. Fees 3%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	DM250	2003	5¼	101.57	99.21	Reoffered at 99.72. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
LB Rheinland-Pfalz	DM300	2002	5¼	101.681	99.45	Reoffered at 99.931. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Rabobank Nederlandse	DM300	2001	4½	101.40	—	Reoffered at 99.15. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Rabobank Frankfurt.)
Suedwestdeutsche LB Capital Markets	DM300	2003	5¼	101.27	99.05	Reoffered at 99.57. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Rabobank Int'l.)
Westdeutsche Landesbank	DM250	2003	4¾	96.47	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 2.7 billion marks. Fees 0.30%. (Bankgesellschaft Berling.)
Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia	£100	2000	7⅛	101.058	—	Reoffered at 99.87. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Japanese Finance Corp. Municipal Enterprises	FF1,000	2007	5⅞	99.631	99.45	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Banque Paribas.)
Nederlandse Waterschapsbank	*DF250*	*2002*	*5⅛*	*101.405*	*99.60*	*Reoffered at 99.78. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare-Govett.)*
Toronto Dominion Bank	C$200	2002	6⅝	101.29	99.20	Reoffered at 99.59. Fees 1⅞%. (Toronto Dominion Bank.)
Argentina	Aschl1,000	2004	7	100.10	—	Reoffered at 98.65. Noncallable. Fungible with existing 1.5 billion mark issue. Fees 2.10%. (Creditanstalt Bankverein.)
World Bank	HK$100	2007	7.58	100.00	—	Quarterly. Reoffered at par. Fees 0.325%. (HSBC Markets.)
New Frontier	Y20,000	2000	5.32	100.00	—	Redemption in U.S. dollars at 3,977.72 per 500,000 yen. Noncallable. Fees 1.70%. (Kokusai.)
Western Australia Treasury Corp.	Y12,000	2000	6.05	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redeemable in Australian dollars at 5,198.58 per 500,000 yen. Fees 1½%. (Int'l Bank of Japan.)
Swedish National Housing Finance (SBAB)	Y20,000	1997	4	100.00	—	Semiannually. Fees 0.50%. Redeemable in U.S. dollars or yen. (Wako International.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, April 14-18

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Melbourne:** Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association Ltd.'s annual conference. Until Wednesday.	**Wiesbaden:** March wholesale prices may be released. **Earnings expected:** Caisse des Depots & Consignations, Compass Group PLC, Holderbank Financiere Glarus AG, LucasVarity PLC, N. Brown Group, Olivetti SpA, Roche Holding AG, VEBA Oel AG.	**Washington:** Economic Strategy Institute Trade Policy Conference, "A Bridge to the Global Economy." Speakers and panelists include Alice Rivlin, deputy chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Wednesday and Thursday.
Monday April 14	**Melbourne:** Committee for the Economic Development of Australia to hold seminar on the Wallis inquiry into the financial system. **Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency releases economic trends by region for April.	**London:** March producer prices. **Oslo:** March trade balance. **Rome:** Final fourth-quarter gross domestic product. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** Central Bureau of Statistics releases February industrial sales.	**Washington:** Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta releases monthly national production index for March; U.S. Agriculture Department releases its weekly report on planting progress for seven crops.
Tuesday April 15	**Sydney:** Australia Business Economists to hear an address on the Wallis report's recommendations by Jeffrey Carmichael. Australia Competition and Consumer Commission to respond to the recommendations.	**Bern:** Producer and import prices for March. **Helsinki:** February industrial output data and March consumer prices. **Stockholm:** March CPI figures; Finance Ministry presents 1998 budget proposal.	**Washington:** Labor Department reports consumer price index for March; Commerce Department reports February business inventories and sales. Labor Department reports March real earnings.
Wednesday April 16	**Wellington:** Consumer price index for first quarter, retail sales for February, food prices for March; Reserve Bank releases its measure of core or underlying inflation in the first quarter.	**Copenhagen:** February housing starts; March new car sales. **London:** March unemployment claims, February underlying average earnings and manufacturing unit wage costs; March public-sector borrowing requirement.	**Washington:** Commerce Department reports March housing starts; industrial production and capacity utilization for March; Mortgage Bankers Association of America releases its weekly mortgage applications.
Thursday April 17	**Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases money supply data for March. **Wellington:** New Zealand releases balance of payments for the October-December quarter.	**Copenhagen:** April consumer confidence. **Frankfurt:** Bundesbank policy-making council meets. **London:** March retail price index. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** First-quarter unemployment figures.	**Washington:** Commerce Department reports on February merchandise trade balance; Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment insurance claims.
Friday April 18	**Wellington:** Final figures on building permits in February and tourism in March; preliminary figures on March housing permits.	**Budapest:** January current-account figures. **Frankfurt:** The Bundesbank may release March M3 money supply. **London:** Provisional estimates of M4 money supply and counterparts. March motor vehicle production.	**Ann Arbor, Michigan:** University of Michigan releases its index of consumer sentiment for April. **Washington:** Federal Reserve System releases its weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Apr 11	Apr 4	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	6,391.69	6,526.07	—2.06
DJ Util.	211.99	214.85	—1.33
DJ Trans.	2,385.13	2,400.54	—0.64
S & P 100	715.41	737.02	—2.93
S & P 500	737.65	757.90	—2.67
S & P Ind	865.44	889.88	—2.75
NYSE Cp	389.47	398.02	—2.15
Nasdaq Cp	1,206.90	1,236.72	—2.41
Japan			
Nikkei 225	17,846.98	17,860.59	—0.08
Britain			
FTSE 100	4,270.70	4,236.60	+0.80
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,690.00	5,817.10	—2.18
France			
CAC 40	2,574.56	2,517.97	+2.25
Germany			
DAX	3,340.05	3,244.93	+2.93
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	12,516.60	12,204.59	+2.56
World			
MSCIP	805.03	807.54	—0.31

World Index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Apr 11	Apr 4
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5 5/16	5 5/16
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.45	0.42
3-month interbank	0.59	0.59
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6.00	6.00
3-month interbank	6⅛	6 3/16
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 3/16	3 3/16
3-month interbank	3⅛	3⅛
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.15	3.25
3-month interbank	3.27	3.27

Gold	Apr 11	Apr 4	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	347.95	347.40	+0.16

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Apr 11	Apr 4	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	7.01	6.98	7.02	6.53
U.S. $, mdm term	6.67	6.72	6.74	6.10
U.S. $, short term	6.44	6.39	6.44	5.96
Pounds sterling	7.74	7.70	7.75	7.09
French francs	5.02	4.98	5.02	4.66
Italian lire	7.66	7.78	7.78	6.98
Danish kroner	5.84	5.85	5.92	5.38
Swedish kronor	5.59	5.61	5.61	4.82
ECUs, long term	6.28	6.31	6.32	5.76
ECUs, mdm term	5.32	5.30	5.32	4.76
Can. $	6.48	6.30	6.51	5.70
Aus. $	7.75	7.86	7.86	7.11
N.Z. $	8.33	8.04	8.39	7.19
Yen	1.68	1.72	1.94	1.64

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

April 10

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	173.0	196.7	709.9	1,305.9
Convert.	22.0	—	8.0	0.7
FRNs	468.5	634.8	255.8	261.1
ECP	10,056.9	8,438.2	9,064.5	14,695.9
Total	10,720.4	9,269.7	10,038.2	16,263.6

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	23,889.6	21,019.4	81,719.4	27,453.5
Convert.	776.4	600.4	2,856.6	1,621.3
FRNs	19,791.3	4,438.5	53,059.7	6,392.3
ECP	11,372.3	14,474.9	18,437.2	20,563.2
Total	55,829.6	40,533.2	155,672.9	56,030.3

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 9/16	5 13/16	6
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3 3/16	3 5/16
Pound sterling	6¼	6⅜	6 11/16
French franc	3 5/16	3⅜	3⅜
ECU	4⅛	4⅛	4 3/16
Yen	9/16	9/16	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

Hope in a Jar: A Romanian Entrepreneur's Recipe for Growing Profit

By Peter S. Green
Special to the Herald Tribune

BUCHAREST — Elena Cremenescu was angry. From her position as a Romanian government pharmacist inspecting imported cosmetics, she saw dozens of low-quality, high-priced beauty products — all well past their expiration date — pour into the country in the years after communism.

"I said, 'It's not proper for Romania to have hundreds of out-of-date products,'" recalled Mrs. Cremenescu, a trim, efficient woman in a gray tweed suit. "Merchants here cared only about the price, not the quality."

After she got mad, Mrs. Cremenescu decided to get rich by joining the growing ranks of entrepreneurs in post-Communist Romania.

Today, four years later, Mrs. Cremenescu and her husband, Ion, own of Elmi Prod Pharm, a 25-employee, $600,000-a-year company that makes plant-based, vitamin-rich skin creams under the Elmiplant label.

The first jars of the product were filled in Mrs. Cremenescu's kitchen. Now she rents a converted research laboratory from the state veterinary institute and has stocked it with a range of new and used machines that turn out her potions in a spotless, biologically clean room.

SMALL BUSINESS

Standing at the mass of green and red buttons that control her prize possession — an Italian-made pressurized stainless-steel lotion cooker — she recalled her company's modest beginnings from the day she left her state job, convinced that she could produce better cosmetics than most of what was being imported.

Armed with expertise in plant-based pharmaceuticals and $500 borrowed from friends and relatives, she created a plant-based skin lotion and bought enough raw materials to make 50 kilograms (110 pounds) of it, along with a few boxes of pretty jars. She rented a machine for mixing and cooking potions from a state-owned beeswax-processing company, put the lotion in jars, stuck on the labels and trucked it around to local beauty shops.

"I'll never forget the experience," Mrs. Cremenescu said with a slight shudder. "Some shop assistants were quite nice, but others you couldn't talk to. The market was filled with Middle Eastern and Turkish imports, and they just weren't interested."

Even after the first shop clerks agreed to stock her creams, Mrs. Cremenescu said, selling in Romania was tough going.

For one thing, she faced the snob appeal of foreign products in a country where, under communism, Kent cigarettes were a form of currency.

For another, she had to face the country's continuing economic collapse and the belt-tightening austerity of the new government's reform program, which has cut into the average Romanian's disposable income.

The Cremenescus say they have not read many Western management manuals, and indeed research and development at Elmi Pharm is an intuitive business. A discovery by Mrs. Cremenescu that Romanian women often suffered from broken or bleeding calluses on their heels because of a vitamin deficiency led to the development of a lotion rich in skin-softening Vitamin A. A shampoo that she is now developing to treat hair loss came about when the women in her factory noticed their boyfriends and husbands were going bald.

"I asked myself, 'Why does men's hair fall out?' Maybe poor circulation, or maybe because of fungus," she said. "So in this lotion we put a stimulant for peripheral blood flow, an antifungal and an extract we know strengthens hair roots."

The plant's production cycle was organized with the help of an American engineer who volunteered through the U.S. government's Citizen Democracy Corps. The workers, nearly all women, work in teams of two, rotating daily. "If one worker is ill, I can't afford to lose production," Mrs. Cremenescu said, explaining the system, "and many of my ideas come from the workers. If someone spends their whole life just screwing on bottle caps, they'll go crazy."

Her small factory already is running at capacity, but Mrs. Cremenescu said she could easily run a second shift. She would like to build a new factory and figures it would cost about $6 million, but financing is tricky: Bank loans in Romanian lei are costing more than 170 percent annually, and dollar loans are at 10 percent to 11 percent.

Even if she could afford a loan, Mrs. Cremenescu says, Romanian banks usually demand twice the loan's value in collateral.

LUCENT: *Spun Off From AT&T, It's Outperforming the Ex-Parent*

Continued from Page 11

into three companies — AT&T, Lucent and the computer maker NCR Corp. — much of Wall Street seemed to agree that the best rationale for the deal was that it would free AT&T's management from the distracting details of manufacturing so it could focus on the business of providing telephone service.

AT&T's equipment business — the part that would become Lucent — had long been a solid source of profit and revenue, but it was hardly a nimble, entrepreneurial operation.

Most of its money came from selling the multimillion-dollar network switches that route voice and computer-data traffic over local and long-distance telephone networks. Other products included smaller switches for office telephone systems and a broad range of semiconductors.

By the autumn of 1995, with Congress at work on a regulatory overhaul that would eventually free AT&T and the Baby Bell regional phone companies to compete head-to-head for one another's markets, the Bell companies were shifting more and more of their equipment purchases from AT&T to companies such as Northern Telecom Ltd. of Canada. Because the Baby Bells generally account for 20 percent to 25 percent of Lucent's sales, the potential damage was significant.

Thus, spinning off the equipment business seemed to make a lot of sense.

While AT&T girded to fight local-service and long-distance battles, Lucent, free to be neutral, could play the disinterested arms dealer who sold sophisticated weapons to all sides.

This soldier-of-fortune strategy is working better than even Mr. Schacht had imagined. From 1991 to 1994, sales of AT&T equipment to the regional Bells grew at an average of 3 percent a year. For the first nine months of 1996, Lucent increased its sales to the Bells by about 18 percent over the comparable period of 1995.

"Our relationship with Lucent has improved dramatically since the spin-off," said Lawrence Babbio Jr., deputy chairman of Bell Atlantic Corp., which last year bought about $700 million of Lucent products. On Thursday, the two companies said Bell Atlantic would buy an additional $1 billion of Lucent switching equipment over the next five years.

The deal is part of the companies' settlement of a lawsuit in which Bell Atlantic accused AT&T and Lucent of deliberately designing systems that would not work with equipment from other manufacturers.

"They've become focused on us as a customer, and I think have become more competitive," Mr. Babbio said of Lucent.

Not all of Lucent's growth, of course, is due to its emergence from under AT&T's wing. As more consumers order second phone lines to link into cyberspace, all the Bells are expanding investment in their networks. New wireless networks, meanwhile, are sprouting up, and businesses are demanding more advanced voice and data networks in their offices.

There is so much new business to go around that Northern Telecom — the largest telecommunications equipment company in North America after Lucent — was able to increase its revenue in the United States last year by 28 percent, to $6.8 billion, even as Lucent was increasing its share of the Bell market at Northern Telecom's expense.

"We're probably as pleased as they are that the competition is now full and open," Robert O'Brien, a Northern Telecom spokesman, said. "We would hope that over time we would have the opportunity to become one of AT&T's suppliers."

That has not happened, but it may soon as AT&T ramps up its capital spending and perhaps seeks to diversify its suppliers.

Because AT&T now accounts for only about 10 percent of Lucent's sales, however, Lucent can probably afford to lose some of that business on the margins if distancing itself from AT&T continues to mean better opportunities elsewhere.

Lucent's overtures also are being favorably received by AT&T's long-distance competitors. For example, Lucent's largest publicly disclosed contract, part of a flood of orders received in the months after the split was announced, was a $1.8 billion order for wireless telephone equipment from Sprint PCS, a consortium led by the long-distance company Sprint Corp.

The international market also is heating up, fueled by a pair of recent agreements. In December, countries representing 85 percent of the world's production of information-technology products signed an agreement to eliminate tariffs on those goods, including telecommunications equipment. In February, more than 60 countries agreed to open their markets to communications providers based in other countries.

International sales represented 23 percent of Lucent's revenue last year, or about $5.4 billion, up from 21 percent, or $4.55 billion, in 1995.

But an expanding market and better relationships with potential clients could not have been exploited so well had Lucent experienced prolonged turmoil after the spin-off.

AT&T's breakup was traumatic — especially for the 17,000 people at Lucent who lost their jobs.

But Lucent has taken steps to encourage loyalty in the 121,000 employees it has retained, through stock options, raises and bonuses directly tied to the company's financial performance and an employee stock-purchase plan.

Like Government, Indian Stocks Fall

Bloomberg News

BOMBAY — Indian stocks fell the day after the United Front government led by Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda collapsed after losing a vote of confidence in Parliament.

The Bombay stock exchange opened for a special trading session Saturday, allowing investors to react to the fall of the government.

"Nobody's sure what will happen next," Ketan Jhaveri, manager at the brokerage concern Kotak Securities Ltd., said. "Nobody knows what form the new coalition government will take, in what form the budget will be passed."

Bombay's benchmark 30-stock Sensitive Index fell 44.01 points, or 1.2 percent, to close at 3,589.72.

The Congress (I) Party, which precipitated the collapse of the government, and the 13 coalition partners of the United Front all have said they do not want fresh elections.

Congress (I) and the United Front also agreed to pass the government's budget despite the government's collapse. They have asked President Shankar Dayal Sharma to call a special parliamentary session for next Monday to discuss the budget.

Most major stocks fell Saturday. ITC Ltd., India's largest cigarette maker, ended at 392 rupees ($10.94) a share, down 3.75; Tata Iron & Steel Co., India's largest privately owned steelmaker, fell 3 to 163; Reliance Industries Ltd., the country's largest petrochemical company, fell 6 to 263.50.

State Bank of India, the country's largest commercial bank and a bellwether for the economy, fell 7.50 to 270. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co., India's largest truckmaker, fell 5 to 370.50. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. fell 4.75 to 269.50.

Those six stocks account for more than 80 percent of the value of trades on the Bombay exchange and for 35 percent of the weighting in the benchmark index.

The apparent willingness among all major political parties to pass the budget, which is viewed by analysts as India's most business-friendly budget ever, and efforts to avoid fresh elections and install a new coalition could help stocks bounce back this week, analysts said.

Some fund managers said they were buying shares because India's economy was unlikely to be affected by political uncertainty.

"The economy would continue to grow at about 7 percent, boosting demand and company profits, irrespective of which government is in power," said Vishal Sharma, a fund manager at BOI Asset Management Co.

"There's tremendous pressure on politicians from businessmen and industrialists to detach economics and politics, and they're successful in doing that," Mr. Sharma said.

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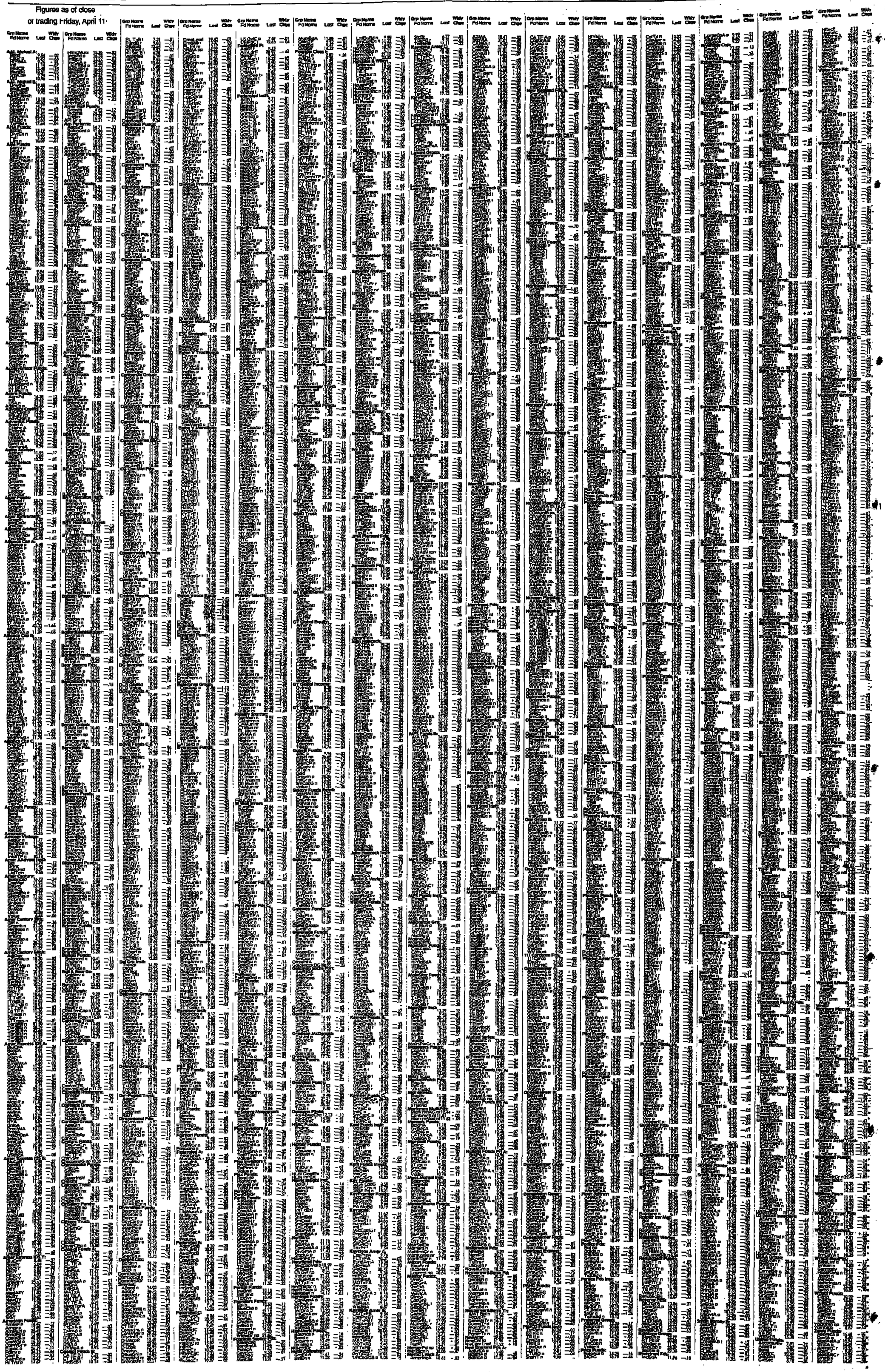
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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 11



هكذا من الأصل

SHORT COVER

Airline Seeks Apology From Japan

EAGAN, Minnesota (AP) — Northwest Airlines Corp. is demanding a public apology from the Japanese government for comments critical of the airline's maintenance record.

The Japanese Transport Ministry asked U.S. aviation officials in March to tell Northwest to improve its maintenance, saying equipment problems caused 21 flight disruptions at Tokyo's Narita Airport last year. Doug Killian, a spokesman for the airline, said that Northwest wanted the Japanese "to set the record straight."

U.S. Veers on Shipping Sanctions

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The U.S. Federal Maritime Commission is expected to announce Monday that it will not impose fines on three Japanese shipping companies in retaliation for Japanese restrictions on U.S. shipping companies, according to official sources.

The commission said in February it would impose per-voyage fines of $100,000 beginning April 14 on U.S.-bound ships owned by Nippon Yusen KK, Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd. and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd. The threat followed complaints from American shipping companies that their access to Japan's ports is hampered by discriminatory licensing, scheduling and labor-contracting practices.

Japanese negotiators, after two weeks of talks with U.S. officials, agreed to phase in changes that would make it easier for U.S. ships to make Japanese port calls, clearing the way for the commission to lift the sanctions, the sources said.

Fiat Heir Has Abdominal Tumor

TURIN, Italy (Bloomberg) — Giovanni Alberto Agnelli, the heir to the Fiat SpA auto-making dynasty, said he was diagnosed in New York as having an abdominal tumor.

Mr. Agnelli, 32, in an interview with the Agnelli family-owned newspaper La Stampa, said treatment for peritonitis revealed a rare tumor in his abdomen that is treatable, but will require convalescence through the summer. Mr. Agnelli is the nephew of Gianni Agnelli, the honorary chairman of Fiat, Italy's largest industrial company.

Philips Workers to Strike Over Jobs

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Workers at a Philips NV factory will begin a strike Monday after the breakdown of talks between unions and management over restructuring at the plant, a Philips spokesman said Sunday. The dispute is the result of Philips plans to scale down the plant at Hoogeveen in the eastern Netherlands and move some of the production to a plant in Poland. The factory employs about 1,000 workers and produces vacuum cleaners and coffee makers.

EMU Criteria Firm, Kohl Asserts

HANNOVER (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Sunday that the Maastricht criteria for European monetary union were firm and that it was important to keep to the planned timetable so that the single currency could be introduced on Jan. 1, 1999.

"Of course the Maastricht stability criteria are not subject to debate," he said, according to the text of a speech prepared for delivery at the opening of the Hannover Industry Trade Fair. Economic data for 1997 will be the basis for determining which nations participate in EMU at the start.

Germany says it will meet the criteria, but most observers expect its deficit will exceed the threshold of 3 percent of economic output, raising the possibility that the single currency will be delayed.

Video Interviews Cut Recruiting Costs for Many Firms

By Marcia Vickers
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The day before Christmas Eve, Mark Dillard of Atlanta received a call from a New York executive-search company that was looking to fill a management consultant job.

The company's client, in Charlotte, North Carolina, wanted to hire someone immediately, but because of the holidays, the recruiter could not go to Atlanta and Mr. Dillard did not have time to fly to New York.

Instead, Mr. Dillard went to a local photocopying shop, sat in front of a video camera and, watching the recruiter on a monitor, told her about his work experience. The whole process took about an hour and a half.

"I was a little nervous about going in front of the camera, but I calmed down pretty quickly after we got going, and it went well," said Mr. Dillard, who later had a "live" interview and was eventually hired.

Many companies, ranging from International Business Machines Corp. and Microsoft Corp. to Nike Inc. and Hallmark Cards Inc., are now screening job candidates through videoconferencing for a simple reason: It saves time and money.

"I started doing this last fall because travel has gotten to be so dreadfully expensive and it's become too difficult to coordinate schedules for in-person interviews," said Jo Bennett, an executive-search consultant at Battalia Winston International in New York.

She estimates that using videoconferencing instead of traveling saves her eight to 10 hours a week. Gartner Group, a market-research firm in Stamford, Connecticut, says the procedure can reduce companies' travel costs for recruitment by 15 percent to 20 percent.

But in a warning to job-seekers, recruiters also say video interviewing has its quirks and that candidates who may do well in person may fail on camera.

"Videoconferencing is the best way to screen out candidates who cannot operate under pressure," Albert Lill, research director at Gartner Group, said. "You've got these people who are sweating, trying hard to get it right. I have empathy for them, but either you have it or you don't. People who tend to wash out naturally in social environments tend to wash out under the glare."

Damir Joseph Stimac, a management consultant in Lawrence, Kansas, said that in a recent video interview for one of his clients, a New York financial-services concern, the candidate appeared tense. "He couldn't figure out how to operate the controls, and this was an interview for a highly technical database-operations job," Mr. Stimac said. "He'd zoom in and out constantly. Sometimes we'd see his entire face, other times just his nose."

Mr. Stimac figured by then that the man would not be right for the job, but the candidate soon left no doubts. When asked if he knew Lotus 1-2-3, the spreadsheet computer program, the candidate replied: " 'I know Lotus 1 and 2, but I'm learning 3.' " It was not a joke, and the interview soon ended.

In the past year, about half of America's 200 largest companies have started using videoconferencing to screen middle-management candidates, Gartner Group says. The technique is also on the rise among executive recruiters.

"All of the big search firms are using it now," said Sheila McLean, president of the Association of Executive Search Consultants in New York. "It helps them service their clients better by quicker response time and cost savings."

Videoconferencing has been used for at least a decade for company meetings, but video interviewing is a more recent phenomenon. Since 1995, companies such as Procter & Gamble Co., Citibank and Intel Corp. have had hookups with universities to interview students, usually through desktop systems — personal computers with cameras mounted on top — that cost $2,000 to $6,000 each.

But for middle-level and senior management jobs, employers and executive-search firms primarily use higher-quality systems set up in conference rooms: the equipment can cost $20,000 to $80,000 a room. Some companies set up their own rooms; others use conference rooms at the search firm or at outside sites.

Last year, manufacturers shipped 27,000 room systems, up from 22,000 in 1995, said Elliot Gold, publisher of Telespan, a newsletter that covers the videoconferencing and teleconferencing industry. Sales of the less expensive desktop systems are growing even faster, having tripled each year since 1992, to 295,000 in 1996, he said.

Despite this growth, video interviews do not remove the need for in-person meetings, employers and recruiters say. For one thing, they say, videos make it difficult to judge a candidate's body language and poise. "At some point there is no substitute for the face-to-face interview, but it's useful in the qualification stage," said Victor Agruso, a human-resources director at Nike in Portland, Oregon.

Conducting video interviews is not cheap. Tom Watkins, an executive recruiter with Lamalie Amrop International in Dallas, estimated that it cost his company $300 an hour including telephone charges and the cost of using the equipment. The phone charges are generally two to four times the cost of a regular long-distance call in the United States.

From the job-seeker's point of view, Mr. Stimac warns: "There are some real fine points regarding videoconferencing etiquette. It can be trickier than a live interview."

Recruiters say a candidate should prepare for a video interview a bit differently than for an in-person meeting. First, they suggest asking for a preliminary phone conversation with the interviewer to establish a rapport. They also recommend arriving early and getting used to the equipment: after the interview begins, the candidate can often adjust the volume, brightness and other camera functions by remote control.

Other suggestions: Speak clearly but do not slow down. Sit straight. Look up, not down. Try to show some animation, but not too much, because excessive motion will appear blurry to the interviewer — and be aware that there is often a lag between the video and audio transmissions, so voices can seem out of step with pictures. Candidates who do not get used to the timing risk interrupting the interviewer.

TV Proposal Aims to Let EU Viewers Go to Games — Free

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — If European Council ministers have their way, broadcasters will be required to air certain major sporting events for free, in a proposal that could determine the development of pay television in Europe.

The proposal, which is to be submitted Wednesday to the European Parliament and the European Commission, has angered some broadcasters, who see it as affecting billions of dollars of contracts for broadcasting the Olympics, World Cup and other sports events that are considered the linchpins of pay TV.

Emerging digital-television ventures are depending on exclusive sports and film programming to entice audiences to purchase $500 decoders and subscribe to digital packages for around $20 a month.

According to the U.S.-based media analyst Baskerville Communications, the European market for digital television should reach $40 billion by 2005.

Marcelino Oreja, the culture commissioner for the European Union and author of the proposal, said, "There is a pressing need for a European rule because any purely national rules could be circumvented."

Mr. Oreja's proposal will be introduced as an amendment to the so-called Television Without Frontiers directive that is due to take effect next year.

"The purpose of the proposal is to try to achieve a balance between guaranteeing the public free access to major events and to ensure a level playing field for competition in broadcasting services across Europe," the commissioner said.

But the Association of Commercial Broadcasters, a lobbying group of 24 pay and free-to-air private European broadcasters based in Brussels, said, "The listing of any sports event would decimate the revenues received by sport through television rights deals."

France, Britain and Belgium already have lists of sports events reserved for free-television outlets, all of which include the Olympics and World Cup Final. In France, the Tour de France is on the list; in Britain, it includes Wimbledon tennis matches and the Grand National steeplechase.

According to industry sources, Italian regulators are drawing up a list of events, but Germany remains opposed to requiring any sports events to be aired for free.

In Spain, a controversy has erupted between the pay-TV operator Sogecable SA, an affiliate of the French pay network Canal Plus SA, and the government over what events must be shown on free television.

Among the members of the Association of Commercial Broadcasters, there is general agreement that the Olympics, the World Cup Final and other major events should remain on free television outlets, but the broadcasters strongly favor the existing mechanism of self-regulation rather than a broad EU directive, said Daniel Zimmermann, the group's chief executive officer.

"We recognize that there would be major protests if the Olympics and the World Cup were not broadcast for free," Mr. Zimmermann said. Neither the broadcasters nor sports federations were consulted before the formulation of the proposed EU amendment, he said.

"The political call that you've got to get your football and other sports for free is a very nice and easy thing," said Dieter Hahn, managing director of Kirch Group in Germany. "It's like saying you should get your bread for free. People are used to paying for sports. Why is the EU suddenly creating a right to live sports for free?" Mr. Hahn objected that limiting coverage of sports events would threaten the development of pay television in Europe and, by effectively keeping pay TV out of the bidding, would greatly reduce broadcast-rights payments to sports federations.

Kirch and other pay-TV operators have billions of dollars tied up in exclusive rights for sports events. But Mr. Oreja said his proposal would not affect pay-television broadcasters, maintaining that only a small percentage of sports events would be reserved for free television outlets, including public and private broadcasters.

"There will be plenty of sport for pay digital television," he said.

DOLLAR: *To Control Inflation, U.S. Is Unlikely to Want to Stop Currency's Rise*

Continued from Page 11

a top priority with the United States so dependent on enormous capital inflows to finance a huge portion of its government debt. Nonresident holdings of U.S. Treasury notes and bonds are currently estimated at $1.2 trillion — about a third of the total marketable securities issued by the Treasury — and only about half of that amount is owned by other central banks, which are desirable holders because they probably would be slow and reluctant sellers in case of a serious market upset.

What happens in the bond market also is important because the valuation of stock prices is in part related to the cost of money.

Inevitably, a sell-off in bonds — as occurred last week — fuels a downturn in equity prices and a retreat by the dollar, which is why the currency closed Friday below its midweek highs. Bonds were hit by data indicating that U.S. growth would be stronger than expected and fears that the Federal Reserve Board would need to raise interest rates more sharply than had been expected.

Fears of inflation, and the high interest rates needed to contain it, are the bane of the bond market, where fixed interest rates mean that only prices can move to adjust for changing conditions.

"A sell-off in the U.S. bond market coupled with a setback in the stock market could retard the inflow of foreign investment capital that has been helpful in supporting the markets and the currency," John Lipsky at Chase Manhattan Bank said.

But for now, with Japanese interest rates so low and with so much uncertainty about Europe's monetary future, analysts see little risk of the dollar being pummeled by an exodus of foreign money from the U.S. bond market. At worst, analysts see the possibility of only some temporary currency weakness.

Avinash Persaud at J.P. Morgan & Co. said, "At current levels of U.S. interest rates, especially given the very low levels of rates elsewhere, the dollar is much less sensitive than it has been to a sell-off on Wall Street."

Kit Juckes at NatWest Markets added that "so long as the sell-off in asset prices is contained to the United States and does not spread — as it did in early 1994 — worldwide, the net result is to make prices on Wall Street cheaper and more attractive."

Nevertheless, Ravi Bulchandani at Morgan Stanley & Co. said: "The last thing the United States would want to risk, particularly in a period of rising interest rates, is to compound the problem with a falling currency. There is a risk of a vicious cycle, with a dollar fall feeding on rising interest rates which in turn put ever more pressure on the currency."

Analysts said the way to avoid this was to keep the dollar strong, mitigating the amount the Fed would have to raise rates to sustain noninflationary growth.

"Clearly, the strength of the dollar plays an important role in keeping the U.S. economy from overheating and dampening inflationary pressures," Brendan Brown at Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi International said.

At present, analysts are confident that the Treasury will not intervene in currency markets and that the Fed will remain vigilant and prepared to keep raising rates to keep inflation tamed. In this environment, they see the dollar easily testing 130 yen and 1.80 DM. Mr. Bulchandani holds a more extreme view, expecting the dollar to hit 140 yen and 1.90 DM.

The challenge for the United States to continue attracting the volumes of capital it has become accustomed to and to prevent foreign investment from flowing out will not come until later this year, possibly not until 1998. Then, the dollar could begin to lose the enormous interest-rate differential acting in its favor as the U.S. economy slows and as Japan and Germany enter periods of more vibrant growth, putting upward pressure on their rates.

■ No New Role Seen for Fed

Jerry Jordan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, said Sunday it was still too early for a public debate on changing the Federal Reserve System's mandate because economists and lawmakers could not agree on what its new role should be, Bloomberg News reported from Arlington, Virginia.

"I think the dialogue of defining the objectives of a monetary authority has not progressed sufficiently within the economics profession to allow a fruitful public debate about codifying that objective," Mr. Jordan told members of the Association of Private Enterprise Education. "We say that we are willing to be held accountable for the results of our actions, yet there is no convergence within the economics profession — yet — about what those standards should be."

Economists and lawmakers disagree on what the central bank should focus on: promoting maximum sustainable growth, fighting inflation, avoiding recessions or trying to do all those things at once. The Fed's mandate is set by Congress in the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, which orders the central bank to promote maximum sustainable economic growth and job creation while keeping inflation at bay.

There is no legislative push to limit the Fed to any one of those goals, although many economists and lawmakers say the Fed should stick to fighting inflation. Mr. Jordan declined to say what he believed the Fed's goals should be. He did refer, however, to the Fed's pro-growth policy of the 1960s and 1970s as "failed attempts at influencing real economic activity" and "a policy that we must not repeat."

Mr. Jordan is not a voting member of the central bank's Federal Open Market Committee, which sets interest-rate policy. He made no reference to recent decisions by the Fed and declined to comment on the state of the U.S. economy.

The Fed's chairman, Alan Greenspan, has denied that the Fed targets growth. But when the Open Market Committee raised the overnight bank lending rate by a quarter point, to 5.50 percent, two weeks ago, there were few signs of inflation; the Fed said it was acting "in light of persisting strength in demand, which is progressively increasing the risk of inflationary imbalances developing in the economy." Before central bankers met March 25, the U.S. economy grew at a 3.9 percent annual rate in the fourth quarter and at nearly 3 percent in the first three months of 1997.

SARAKREEK HOLDING N.V.

Amsterdam

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of **Sarakreek Holding N.V.** will be held on Monday, April 28 at 11:00 a.m. at the RAI Congrescentrum, Europaplein 8, 1078 GZ Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

The Agenda includes:

- **Annual Report of the Board of Management over 1996;**
- ***Establishment of the 1996 Annual Report and Accounts;***
- **Appointment to the Board of Management;**
- **Designation of the Board of Management as the authorised corporate body to resolve to issue shares and/or to limit or exclude priority rights;**
- **Authorisation of the Board of Management to acquire, on behalf of the Company, shares in the Company;**
- ***Miscellaneous.***

The complete agenda for this meeting as well as the 1996 Annual Report and Accounts and information on the proposed candidate for the Board of Management are available and can be obtained at:

The Company's head office, Amsterdamsestraatweg 418, 3744 MA Baarn, the Netherlands, and also at:
the ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Herengracht 597, Amsterdam.

To be able to attend the meeting, Shareholders must deposit their shares at the above-mentioned bank no later than April 23, 1997.
The deposit receipt will render entrance to the meeting.

The Supervisory Board

Amsterdam, April 11, 1997.

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Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à

L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ANNUELLE

qui se tiendra le 22 avril 1997 à 15.30 heures en l'immeuble de l'Indépendance à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant:

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Réviseur d'Entreprise ;
2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1996 ; affectation des résultats ;
3. Décharge à donner au Conseil d' Administration ;
4. Nominations statutaires ;
5. Divers.

Les actionnaires au porteur désireux de participer à l'Assemblée sont priés de déposer leurs actions au moins cinq jours francs avant les assemblées auprès d'une des banques suivantes:

- Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
  69, route d'Esch - Luxembourg
- Banca Popolare Di Lodi
  via Cavour 40/42 - Lodi
- Banca Mercantile Italiana
  Pzza Davanzati 3 - Firenze
- Banca San Paolo Di Brescia - Corso Martiri della Libertà, 13 - Brescia
- Credito Artigiano
  Piazza San Fedele, 4 - Milano
- Banca Di Valle Camonica
  Pza Repubblica 2/4 - Breno (Brescia)

Le conseil d'administration

Annual figures 1996

peak year 1996: record increases of

net profit	+25% to U.S.$ 1,974 million
profit per share	+19% to U.S.$ 2.71
shareholders' equity	+44% to U.S.$19,600 million

(in millions of dollars, except for amounts per share)	1996	1995	% change
Result before taxation: *)			
- insurance operations	1,485	1,252	18.6
- banking operations	1,268	1,040	21.7
Net profit	1,974	1,574	25.4
Profit per ordinary share	2.71	2.28	18.8
Dividend per ordinary share	1.19	0.99	20.5
Total assets **)	277,943	227,607	22.1
Shareholders' equity **)	19,600	13,657	43.5

*) Results: U.S.$ 1.00 = NLG 1.68 (average exchange rate)
**) Assets and shareholders' equity: U.S.$ 1.00 = NLG 1.74 (exchange rate on 31 December 1996)

Excellent increases of net profit (25.4%), profit per share (18.8%), dividend (20.5%) and shareholders' equity (43.5%).

Almost all banking, insurance and investment activities report considerably improved results, thanks to an important worldwide increase of total income.

Allocation of U.S.$315 million before taxation to provisions for future expenses, of which U.S.$166 million for the insurance operations and U.S.$149 million for the banking operations.

Size of the banking provision for general contingencies at the end of 1996 was U.S.$1,465 million; U.S.$718 million is added to shareholders' equity and U.S.$747 million to the Fund for general banking risks.

Full of confidence for 1997, but despite a good start still too early to make a profit forecast.

ING GROUP

Internet: http://www.inggroup.com
The annual report appears on 18 April 1997 and can be obtained at the following address:
ING Group, P.O. Box 810, 1000 AV Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Telephone: (+31) 20 541 54 71, fax: (+31) 20 541 54 51.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

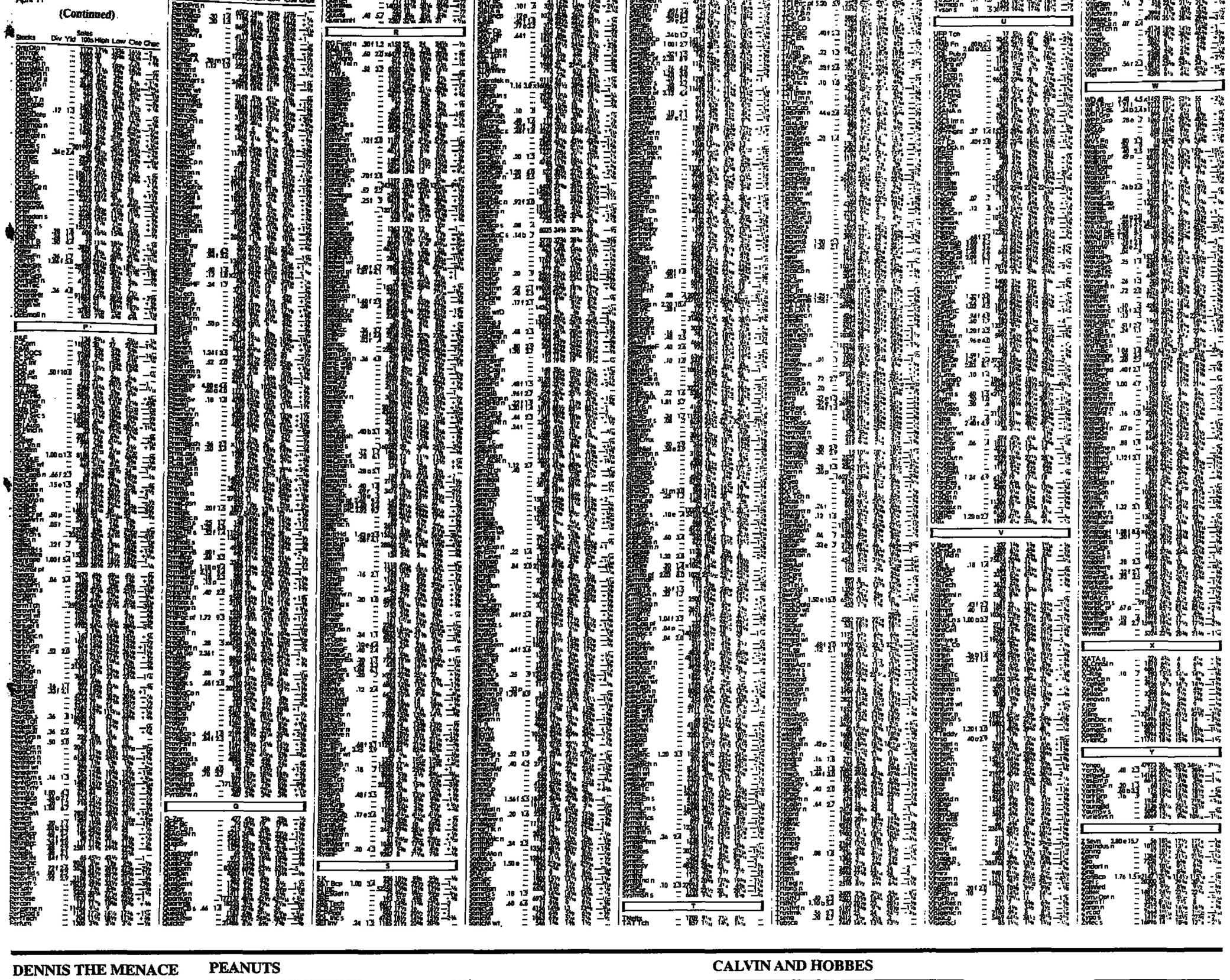
Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, April 11

Continued on Page 17

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, April 11

(Continued)



DENNIS THE MENACE



"DO YA TIE EVERYBODY TO THE CHAIR BEFORE YA PUT A SHEET ON 'EM?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

YUSUR

TUQES

UPDINT

DIBITT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ( ) A "( )" (Answers tomorrow)

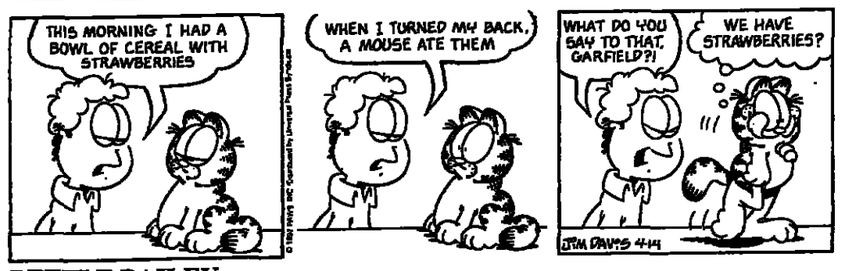
Saturday's Jumbles: SNOWY TABOO EMERGE ASSAIL
Answer: This happens to the work of trash collectors – IT GOES TO WASTE

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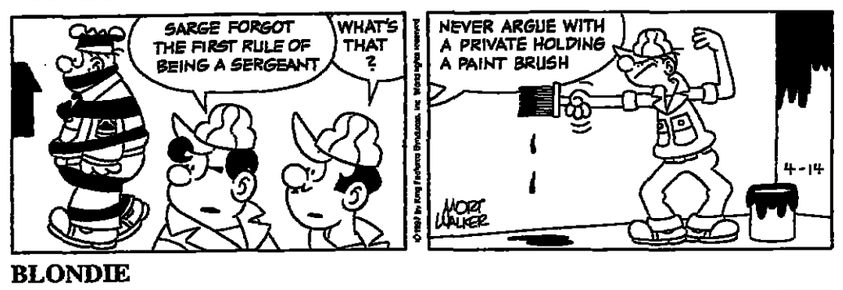
PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



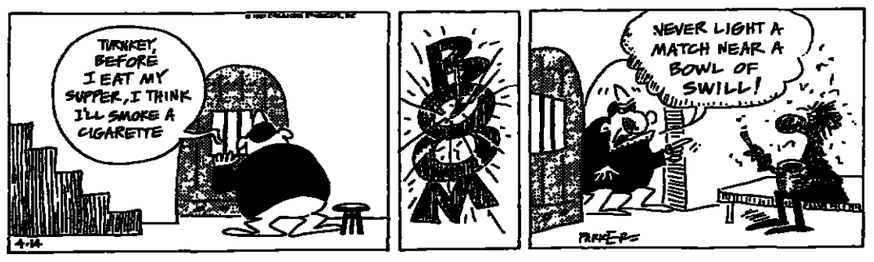
BLONDIE



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID

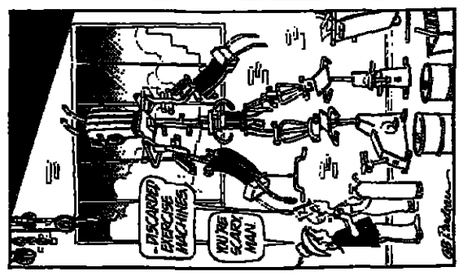


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Red Sox Drub Mariners On a Wintry Weekend

The Associated Press

The boys of summer continued to struggle Sunday with wintry weather. Eight of 14 scheduled games were postponed Saturday, and on Sunday snow flurries interrupted the game between the White Sox and Tigers in Detroit.

Red Sox 7, Mariners 1 Tim Naehring hit a grand slam over the Green Monster, and Wil Cordero hit the first homer off Fenway Park's

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

so-called Caffeine Monster on Sunday to give Boston the victory.

Naehring broke a 1-1 tie in the second, then Cordero homered off one of the 20-foot Coke-bottle advertisements that have been added to a light standard above the left-field wall. The 427-foot shot earned $1,000 for charity and put Boston up 6-1.

Orioles 9, Rangers 0 Jimmy Key pitched a six-hitter for his first shutout in four years, and Jeffrey Hammonds hit two solo homers as Baltimore beat punchless Texas.

Cal Ripken and Chris Hoiles also homered, and Rafael Palmeiro went 4-for-5 for the Orioles, who won both games of the rain-abbreviated series.

Giants 5, Mets 1 Jeff Kent drove in three runs, then sprained his neck when he collided headfirst with third base as San Francisco won in New York.

Kent, a former Met, hit a two-run homer in the first off Mark Clark and doubled in Barry Bonds in the fifth, giving him a team-leading 12 runs batted in.He tried to stretch the double, dived toward third and his helmet crashed flush into the bag, which is affixed to the field with a metal peg.

In games played Saturday:

Braves 2, Cubs 1 In Chicago, the Cubs season-opening losing streak reached nine games, as Jeff Blauser's two-out, ninth-inning single off Mel Rojas lifted Atlanta to victory.

Astros 7, Cardinals 5 A pinch-hitter, Bob Abreu, hit a bases-loaded triple and a fill-in starter, Ramon Garcia, worked five solid innings as Houston won in St Louis.

Reds 2, Marlins 1 In Cincinnati, Pokey Reese's first major league hit, a two-out single in the bottom of the 10th inning, gave the Reds a victory over Florida. Rick Helling escaped a scoring threat in the ninth, but gave up a one-out single to Eric Owens in the 10th. Owens advanced on Deion Sanders's groundout and scored on Reese's soft opposite-field single to right with two outs.

Rockies 12, Expos 8 Larry Walker and Vinny Castilla hit two-run homers and Colorado refused to be cooled off by frigid weather in the Rocky Mountains, beating Montreal for their seventh straight triumph.

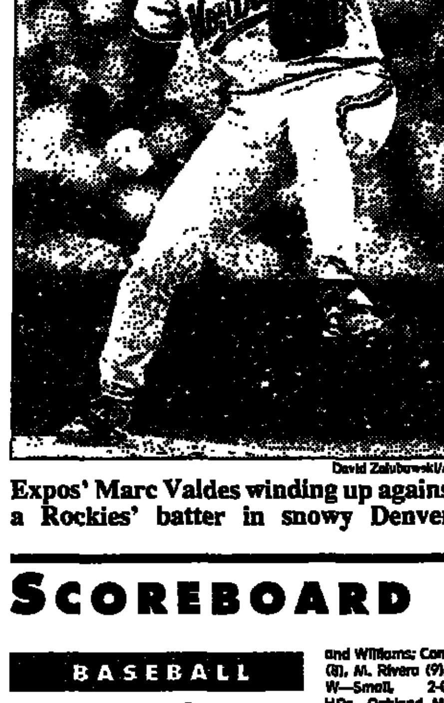
Mariners 5, Red Sox 1 A pinch-runner, Rich Amaral, scored on a throwing error as Seattle broke a tie with four runs in the 10th inning and beat Boston. Dan Wilson opened the Seattle 10th with a double and Amaral ran for him. When Russ Davis bunted, the pitcher, Jim Corsi, threw to third base, but the ball bounced in the dirt through Tim Naehring's legs and into the Mariners' dugout.

Lee Tinsley followed with a bloop single, Joey Cora walked and Alex Rodriguez blooped another to left, scoring Davis. Pat Mahomes relieved Corsi and promptly hit Ken Griffey Jr. to score another run before giving up a sacrifice fly to make it 5-1.

Twins 11, Royals 6 The wind chill took the temperature below freezing in Kansas City where hot chocolate was served free to fans as the Twins beat the Royals.

Pat Meares's three-run homer helped boost Minnesota in what should have been the third game of its series in Kansas City. Rain and cold forced postponements on Thursday and Friday nights.

After the Royals went ahead 4-3 in the fifth, Meares connected off starter Tim Belcher to put Minnesota on top, 6-4. With two out, Greg Colbrunn singled and Todd Walker walked ahead of Meares's second home run as the Twins put the cap on a three-game losing streak.



David Zalubowski/AP

Expos' Marc Valdes winding up against a Rockies' batter in snowy Denver.



Kimberly Barth/Agence France-Presse

Allen Iverson of the 76ers, who scored 50 in a losing cause, driving against the Cavs.

Pistons Finally Beat Bulls

The Associated Press

Detroit ended Chicago's hopes of matching last season's 72-10 record as Grant Hill recorded his 12th triple-double in a 108-91 victory on Sunday. The victory stopped the Pistons' 19-game losing streak against the Bulls.

The Bulls (68-11) went into the game with a five-game winning streak. But four of the Bulls' losses have come on Sunday and all four were on the road. Terry Mills, hitting 5-of-9 from 3-point range, led the Pistons with 29 points. Hill, who has recorded five triple-doubles in his past eight games, had 27 points, 12 rebounds and 10 assists.

Scottie Pippen scored 21 for Chicago, and Michael Jordan, held to six in the first half, finished with 18.

In Saturday's games:

Cavaliers 125, 76ers 118 Allen Iverson scored a career-high 50 points, his fourth straight game with at least 40 points, but his team lost.

Cleveland beat Philadelphia on Saturday night to move into a tie with the Washington Bullets for the eighth Eastern Conference playoff spot.

Iverson scored 39 points in a scintillating second half, including 23 in the fourth

NBA ROUNDUP

quarter, to become the first rookie to score at least 40 points in four straight games. Iverson shot 17-of-32 from the field and 11-of-18 from the line.

Sonics 96, Spurs 91 In San Antonio, Shawn Kemp's game-high 23 points, and Seattle's shutout defense down the stretch helped the Sonics survive a furious comeback by the Spurs.

Knicks 100, Heat 99 In Miami, a fourth-quarter brawl led to the ejections of Alonzo Mourning and Buck Williams, and the Knicks survived a trio of Miami 3-pointers in the final 20 seconds to win.

Pacers 100, Raptors 89 Rik Smits scored 23 points, including two key field goals down the stretch, as Indiana kept its slim playoff hopes alive by winning in Toronto.

Magic 121, Celtics 98 In Orlando, Gerald Wilkins came off the bench to score 22 points as Orlando clinched a playoff berth.

Hawks 80, Timberwolves 66 Steve Smith had 25 points as Atlanta won for the 11th time in 13 games to remain tied with New York for the third Eastern Conference playoff spot.

Grizzlies 96, Mavericks 85 In Dallas, Shareef Abdur-Rahim scored 30 points and pulled down a career-high 17 rebounds as Vancouver snapped a nine-game losing streak.

Hornets 99, Bullets 97 In Charlotte, Ricky Pierce's 3-pointer with 5.7 seconds left gave the Hornets a victory and dropped Washington back into a tie for eighth place in the East.

Clippers 116, Nuggets 94 In Anaheim, the Clippers moved to within one victory of clinching the eighth and final Western Conference playoff spot.

Whalers' Farewell To Hartford Fans

The Associated Press

Glen Wesley and Kevin Dineen scored as the Hartford Whalers beat Tampa Bay by 2-1 Sunday, giving their fans a victory to remember them by in their last game at the Civic Center.

The outcome of the game meant nothing to the playoff picture, as both teams were

NHL ROUNDUP

eliminated Saturday when Ottawa clinched the final berth in the Eastern Conference.

The lack of intensity did not bother the sellout crowd of 14,660 that turned out to bid farewell to the Whalers, whose owner insists he is not coming back to Hartford even though he has yet to find a new home.

The forgiving and faithful fans, who endured 18 years of mostly misery, stood and cried during a high-spirited and emotional sendoff.

The Whalers have only had three winning seasons in 18 years in the NHL, and have not finished over .500 since 1989-90. They have missed the playoffs for five straight years.

Senators 1, Sabres 0 Five long seasons came down to four excruciating minutes as the Ottawa Senators earned their first ticket to the National Hockey League playoffs.

Steve Duchesne scored the only goal of the game with 4:01 remaining to give the Senators a 1-0 victory over the Buffalo Sabres on Saturday, sending 18,500 long-suffering fans at the Corel Centre into delirium.

"I didn't jump up for joy," said the Ottawa goalie, Ron Tugnutt. "I looked up at the clock and saw four miles to go. That was the longest four minutes ever."

"Nobody believed we were going to make it, except me," said Duchesne. "But I didn't think it was going to be that tight."

Capitals 6, Islanders 2 Ottawa's victory brought to an end Washington's 14-year playoff streak. The Capitals beat visiting New York after Kelly Miller triggered a four-goal second period for the Capitals. Miller scooped up an errant Islander pass, evaded New York's defense, then snapped off a shot from near the right faceoff circle at 8:24.

Canadiens 3, Flyers 3 In Montreal, the Canadiens won a playoff berth by tying Philadelphia on Vincent Damphousse's third-period goal.

The tie also gave New Jersey home-ice advantage in the Eastern Conference playoffs.

Damphousse tipped his own rebound past Philadelphia goalie Garth Snow at 6:04 of the third period.

Maple Leafs 4, Flames 1 In Toronto, Wendel Clark got an unusual empty-net goal in the final minute of Toronto's victory over Calgary.

With the Flames playing with six attackers, Clark was about to shoot into the empty net when Calgary's Tommy Albelin jumped on the ice as an illegal extra player and checked the Toronto forward. Referee Richard Trottier halted play and awarded Clark his 30th goal of the season.

It was the final game of the season for both nonplayoff teams.

Kings 4, Sharks 1 Philippe Boucher scored two consecutive goals and rookie goaltender Jamie Storr won his first game of the season as Los Angeles beat visiting San Jose.

The Kings will miss the playoffs for the fourth consecutive year.

Canucks 5, Oilers 4 Markus Naslund and Donald Brashear scored two goals apiece to lead Vancouver over Edmonton.

The game had little meaning. The Canucks had already been eliminated from playoff contention, while the Oilers must await the outcome of Sunday's St. Louis-Detroit game to find out their first-round opponent.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	6	2	.750	—
Toronto	4	3	.571	1½
Detroit	5	5	.500	2
New York	4	5	.444	2½
Boston	4	6	.400	3
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Minnesota	6	4	.600	—
Cleveland	5	4	.556	½
Milwaukee	3	3	.500	1
Kansas City	3	5	.375	2
Chicago	2	6	.250	3
WEST DIVISION				
Oakland	6	3	.667	—
Seattle	6	4	.600	½
Texas	3	4	.429	2
Anaheim	3	6	.333	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Florida	8	2	.800	—
Atlanta	7	3	.700	1
Montreal	3	5	.375	4
New York	3	6	.333	4½
Philadelphia	3	7	.300	5
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	7	4	.636	—
Pittsburgh	4	5	.444	2
Cincinnati	4	6	.400	2½
St. Louis	2	7	.222	4
Chicago	0	9	.000	6
WEST DIVISION				
Colorado	7	2	.778	—
Los Angeles	7	3	.700	½
San Francisco	5	3	.625	1½
San Diego	6	4	.600	1½

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 100 100 110—4 7 0
Detroit 011 201 00x—5 7 1
Drabek, C. Castillo (4), T.Castillo (7), Levine (8) and Karkovice; Olivares, Sager (7), M. Myers (8), To.Jones (8) and Walbeck. W—Olivares, 1-0. L—Drabek, 0-1. Sv—To.Jones (2).

Anaheim 020 100 000—3 7 0
Cleveland 060 060 21x—15 20 1
Gubicza, Hasegawa (2), May (5), Harris (7) and Fabregas; Ogea, M.Jackson (8) and Alomar. W—Ogea, 2-0. L—Gubicza, 0-1. HRs—Cleveland, Mitchell (4), Ramirez (2).

Seattle 021 000 110—5 12 0
Boston 000 101 010—3 6 1
Johnson, Ayala (7), Charlton (9) and Wilson; Avery, Corsi (7), Henry (7), Mahomes (8), Slocumb (9) and Haselman. W—Johnson, 1-0. L—Avery, 0-1. Sv—Charlton (2). HRs—Seattle, A. Rodriguez (2). Boston, Valentin 2 (2).

Oakland 000 000 001 002—3 7 0
New York 000 000 100 000—1 7 0
Mohler, Lewis (7), Taylor (9), Small (10) and Williams; Cone, Stanton (8), Boehringer (8), M. Rivera (9), Nelson (10) and Girardi. W—Small, 2-0. L—Nelson, 0-3. HRs—Oakland, Mark McGwire (3).

Texas 000 100 002—3 4 1
Baltimore 120 100 14x—9 16 0
Burkett, Gunderson (6), Patterson (7), Vosberg (8) and I.Rodriguez; Mussina, A.Benitez (8), Te.Mathews (9) and Hoiles. W—Mussina, 1-1. L—Burkett, 0-1. HR—Baltimore, R. Palmeiro 2 (4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 110 001 500—8 13 1
Philadelphia 200 000 100—3 10 0
Hitchcock, Veras (7), Bochtler (8), Cunnane (9) and Flaherty; Schilling, Plantenberg (7), Harris (8), Mimbs (9) and Lieberthal. W—Hitchcock, 2-0. L—Schilling, 2-1.

Houston 000 200 000—2 8 1
St. Louis 101 000 02x—4 6 0
Reynolds and Ausmus; Osborne, Batchelor (8), Eckersley (9) and Lampkin. W—Batchelor, 1-1. L—Reynolds, 1-1. Sv—Eckersley (1). HR—St. Louis, Gant (1), Clayton (1).

Florida 300 007 000—10 9 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000—0 5 1
Rapp and C. Johnson; Smiley, Jarvis (6), Belinda (6), Carrasco (8), Shaw (9) and Taubensee. W—Rapp, 1-0. L—Smiley, 1-2. HR—Florida, Abbott (1), Alou (2).

Los Angeles 002 001 004—7 8 1
Pittsburgh 000 000 010—1 8 1
R.Martinez, Radinsky (8), Dreifort (8). Astacio (9) and Prince; F.Cordova, Rincon (8), M.Wilkins (9) and Kendall. W—R. Martinez, 1-1. L—F. Cordova, 1-1. HR—Los Angeles, Mondesi (4).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 001 000 000 4—5 7 0
Boston 100 000 000 0—1 2 2
Fassero, Charlton (10) and Da.Wilson, Marzano (10); Wasdin, Trlicek (8), Hammond (9), Corsi (9), Mahomes (10) and Haselman. W—Fassero, 2-0. L—Corsi, 0-1.

Minnesota 300 003 050—11 12 0
Kansas City 100 030 011—6 12 1
Radke, Ritchie (5), Naulty (7), Guardado (8) and Steinbach; Belcher, J. Montgomery (7), Jacome (8), R. Veres (8) and Mi.Sweeney. W—Ritchie, 2-1. L—Belcher, 1-1. HRs—Minnesota, Meares (2). Kansas City, Cooper (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Florida 000 001 000 0—1 4 2
Cincinnati 000 010 000 1—2 8 1
K.Brown, Cook (8), Helling (9) and Zaun; Morgan, Belinda (6), Remlinger (6), Shaw (8), Carrasco (10) and Fordyce. W—Carrasco, 1-0. L—Helling, 0-1.

Atlanta 000 100 001—2 8 4
Chicago 000 001 000—1 5 2
G.Maddux, Bielecki (8), Wohlers (9) and E. Perez, J.Lopez (9); Mulholland, Patterson (8), Rojas (9) and Servais. W—Bielecki, 1-0. L—Patterson, 0-1. Sv—Wohlers (4).

Houston 201 004 000—7 6 0
St. Louis 020 003 000—5 8 0
R.Garcia, Lima (4), Martin (6), B. Wagner (8) and Eusebio; Stottlemyre, Frascatore (6), T.J.Mathews (7), Fossas (8), Ludwick (8) and Lampkin, Sheaffer (9). W—R. Garcia, 1-0. L—Stottlemyre, 0-1. Sv—B. Wagner (4). HR—Houston, Bagwell (2).

Montreal 030 010 202—8 14 3
Colorado 440 202 00x—12 13 1
Bullinger, M. Valdes (2), Hermanson (5), D. Veres (6), L.Smith (8) and Fletcher; Wright, Burke (8), Leskanic (9), Dipoto (9) and Manwaring. W—Wright, 2-0. L—Bullinger, 0-2. Sv—Dipoto (1). HRs—Montreal, RWhite (3), Segui (3). Colorado, Castilla (5), L.Walker (7).

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yakult	7	2	—	.778	—
Hiroshima	4	4	—	.500	2.5
Hanshin	4	4	—	.500	2.5
Yomiuri	4	5	—	.444	3.0
Yokohama	4	5	—	.444	3.0
Chunichi					

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Yomiuri 3, Hanshin 2
Hiroshima 14, Yokohama 8
Yakult 5, Chunichi 1

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Hanshin 5, Yomiuri 0
Yakult 8, Chunichi 2
Yokohama 4, Hiroshima 3

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Kintetsu	4	1	1	.800	—
Daiei	5	2	—	.714	—
Seibu	4	3	—	.571	1.0
Orix					

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Kintetsu 0, Nippon Ham 2
Seibu 5, Lotte 1
Orix 2, Daiei 0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Kintetsu 6, Nippon Ham 2
Lotte 6, Seibu 5
Daiei 5, Orix 4

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Miami	59	19	.756	—
x-New York	54	24	.692	5
x-Orlando	44	34	.564	15
Washington	40	38	.513	19
New Jersey	24	53	.312	34½
Philadelphia	21	57	.269	38
Boston	14	65	.177	45½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
z-Chicago	68	10	.872	—
x-Atlanta	54	24	.692	14
x-Charlotte	52	26	.667	16
x-Detroit	51	26	.662	16½
Cleveland	40	38	.513	28
Indiana	38	40	.487	30
Milwaukee	30	47	.390	37½
Toronto	28	50	.359	40

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
z-Utah	60	17	.779	—
x-Houston	53	25	.679	7½
x-Minnesota	38	40	.487	22½
Dallas	23	55	.295	37½
Denver	20	58	.256	40½
San Antonio	20	58	.256	40½
Vancouver	13	67	.163	48½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
x-Seattle	54	24	.692	—
x-L.A. Lakers	53	25	.679	1
x-Portland	46	33	.582	8½
x-Phoenix	38	40	.487	16
L.A. Clippers	35	43	.449	19
Sacramento	32	46	.410	22
Golden State	29	49	.372	25

(z-clinched conference title)
(y-clinched division title)
(x-clinched playoff berth)

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland 28 15 18 26 14—101
Boston 17 24 24 22 16—103
C: Brandon 10-21 10-11 31, Hill 6-8 6-10 18. Sura 5-12 6-7 18; B: Day 10-20 4-7 30, Wesley 7-14 7-10 22. Rebounds—Cleveland 55 (Hill 12), Boston 47 (Fox 9). Assists—Cleveland 20 (Brandon 11), Boston 25 (Wesley 8).

New Jersey 18 26 14 32— 90
Washington 33 22 36 18—109
N.J.: Kittles 9-20 0-0 21, Massenburg 8-13 2-7 18; W: Howard 8-14 5-7 21, Murray 7-14 4-4 19, Webber 9-10 0-0 19. Rebounds—New Jersey 69 (Massenburg 10), Washington 48 (Webber 8). Assists—New Jersey 15 (J.Jackson 4), Washington 27 (Strickland 15).

Atlanta 36 27 19 22—104
Indiana 22 25 24 21— 92
A: Smith 8-12 6-6 23, Blaylock 9-16 0-0 23, Laettner 9-15 1-2 20, Mutombo 6-11 8-10 20; I: Rose 10-14 0-0 21, Smits 7-12 2-2 16. Rebounds—Atlanta 37 (Laettner 9), Indiana 38 (D.Davis 6). Assists—Atlanta 21 (Blaylock 10), Indiana 18 (Jackson 8).

Charlotte 18 23 29 23— 93
Detroit 16 34 19 16— 85
C: Pierce 8-14 2-2 20, Mason 9-16 5-7 23; D: Dumars 8-19 2-2 21, Hill 7-13 6-9 20. Rebounds— Charlotte 52 (Mason, Geiger, Delk 11), Detroit 35 (Hill 14). Assists—Charlotte 16 (Mason 5), Detroit 17 (Hill 10).

Philadelphia 32 24 33 29—118
Milwaukee 24 29 32 41—126
P: Iverson 16-28 9-11 44, Stackhouse 6-17 13-15 26; M: Robinson 14-22 9-11 40, Allen 11-18 2-4 27. Rebounds—Philadelphia 48 (Cage 11), Milwaukee 54 (Baker 11). Assists—Philadelphia 24 (Iverson 9), Milwaukee 22 (Douglas 6).

Houston 20 19 28 16— 83
Utah 30 22 27 25—104
H: Olajuwon 5-10 9-10 19, Elie 3-7 6-6 13; U: Malone 9-19 10-13 28, Russell 7-11 3-5 19. Rebounds—Houston 60 (Willis 10), Utah 59 (Malone 13). Assists—Houston 14 (Drexler 4), Utah 24 (Stockton 8).

Phoenix 23 23 22 30— 98
L.A. Lakers 24 29 27 34—114
P: Johnson 7-17 5-8 23, Chapman 4-18 9-12 18; L.A.: O'Neal 12-22 0-3 24, Van Exel 10-18 0-0 24. Rebounds—Phoenix 59 (Brown 8), Los Angeles 58 (O'Neal, Horry 11). Assists—Phoenix 21 (Kidd 10), Los Angeles 25 (Van Exel 9).

Golden State 21 38 14 22— 87
Sacramento 23 27 27 20— 97
G.S.: Sprewell 8-16 6-6 24, Fuller 3-6 4-6 10, Mullin 1-6 7-9 10; S: Richmond 9-13 2-2 24, Williamson 9-18 4-5 22. Rebounds—Golden State 55 (Fuller 13), Sacramento 57 (Williamson 13). Assists—Golden State 11 (Sprewell, Price 4), Sacramento 29 (Hurley 11).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New York 28 17 30 25—100
Miami 28 18 20 33— 99
N.Y.: Ewing 7-13 11-11 25, Houston 7-10 4-5 19; M: Hardaway 9-19 6-7 28, Lenard 9-17 2-2 24. Rebounds—New York 43 (Ewing 10), Miami 41 (Austin 8). Assists—New York 18 (Johnson 5), Miami 22 (Hardaway 9).

Seattle 32 26 19 19— 96
San Antonio 24 22 21 24— 91
S: Kemp 6-9 11-17 23, Hawkins 5-9 10-12 21, Payton 9-22 3-4 21; S.A.: Johnson 7-9 3-4 17, Negro 6-18 1-1 15. Rebounds—Seattle 51 (Kemp 12), San Antonio 58 (Feick, Perdue 12). Assists—Seattle 15 (Payton 8), San Antonio 25 (Wilkins, Alexander 5).

Indiana 23 31 25 21—100
Toronto 25 23 19 22— 89
I: Smits 11-23 1-2 23, Miller 6-10 5-6 20; T: Stoudamire 6-16 7-8 22, Rogers 5-10 7-9 17. Rebounds—Indiana 52 (D.Davis 12), Toronto 56 (Jones, Rozier). Assists—Indiana 29 (Jackson 15), Toronto 22 (Stoudamire 11).

Boston 23 19 30 26— 98
Orlando 27 35 25 34—121
B: Walker 11-23 0-0 25, Day 6-18 3-4 17; O: Wilkins 9-15 1-2 22, Grant 9-13 3-3 21, Seikaly 8-16 5-6 21. Rebounds—Boston 55 (Day 11), Orlando 57 (Seikaly 19). Assists—Boston 20 (Wesley 7), Orlando 32 (Hardaway 7).

Washington 21 35 21 20— 97
Charlotte 26 29 22 22— 99
W: Webber 11-20 2-4 25, Strickland 6-14 4-4 16; C: Divac 9-14 3-4 21, Pierce 8-15 1-2 20. Rebounds—Washington 50 (Webber 9), Charlotte 47 (Mason, Divac 9). Assists—Washington 27 (Strickland 8), Charlotte 18 (Delk 5).

Philadelphia 23 26 31 38—118
Cleveland 34 32 34 25—125
P: Iverson 17-32 11-18 50, Stackhouse 5-15 10-11 20; C: Mills 8-17 7-8 25, Brandon 5-14 9-9 22, Sura 7-10 5-10 20. Rebounds—Philadelphia 51 (Davis 10), Cleveland 50 (Long, Hill 8). Assists—Philadelphia 17 (Iverson 6), Cleveland 33 (Sura 10).

Atlanta 19 25 17 19—80
Minnesota 17 10 19 20—66
A: Smith 5-13 12-12 25, Henderson 4-6 5-10 13; M: Garnett 9-19 3-4 21, Gugliotta 4-13 7-8 15. Rebounds—Atlanta 61 (Laettner 13), Minnesota 51 (Garnett 15). Assists—Atlanta 15 (Laettner 6), Minnesota 14 (Porter 4).

Vancouver 28 25 19 24—96
Dallas 26 16 17 26—85
V: Abdur-Rahim 12-27 6-8 30, Reeves 8-16 2-2 18; D: Bradley 9-13 2-3 20, Finley 7-19 2-2 18. Rebounds—Vancouver 53 (Abdur-Rahim 17), Dallas 38 (Bradley 13). Assists—Vancouver 26 (Mayberry 8), Dallas 15 (Pack 6).

Denver 31 19 17 27— 94
L.A. Clippers 29 21 35 31—116
D: Ellis 9-12 2-2 23, McDyess 7-20 8-10 22; L.A.: Rogers 10-16 1-2 26, Wright 10-14 3-3 23. Rebounds—Denver 44 (Johnson 17), Los Angeles 46 (Wright 14). Assists—Denver 13 (Goldwire, Smith 3), Los Angeles 25 (Barry 8).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
z-New Jersey	45	22	14	104	227	177
x-Philadelphia	44	24	13	101	269	213
x-Florida	35	28	19	89	221	201
x-N.Y. Rangers	38	34	10	86	258	231
Tampa Bay	32	39	10	74	216	245
Washington	32	40	9	73	206	228
N.Y. Islanders	29	41	12	70	240	250
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
y-Buffalo	40	29	12	92	234	200
x-Pittsburgh	38	35	8	84	282	273
x-Ottawa	31	36	15	77	226	234
x-Montreal	31	36	15	77	249	276
Hartford	31	39	11	73	224	255
Boston	25	47	9	59	227	297

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
y-Dallas	48	25	8	104	250	193
x-Detroit	38	25	18	94	252	194
x-Phoenix	38	37	7	83	240	243
x-St. Louis	35	35	11	81	233	238
x-Chicago	33	35	13	79	218	208
Toronto	30	44	8	68	230	273
PACIFIC DIVISION						
z-Colorado	49	23	9	107	275	201
x-Anaheim	36	33	13	85	245	233
x-Edmonton	36	37	9	81	252	247
Vancouver	35	40	7	77	257	273
Calgary	32	41	9	73	214	239
Los Angeles	27	43	11	65	210	266
San Jose	27	47	8	62	211	278

(z-clinched conference title)
(y-clinched division title)
(x-clinched playoff berth)

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Hartford 1 1 2—4
N.Y. Islanders 3 3 0—6
First Period: H-Kapanen 12 (Primeau) 2, NY, Smolinski 27 (Reichel, Houda) 3, NY, Lapointe 12 (Plante) 4, NY, Green 23 (Andersson, McCabe) (pp). Second Period: H-Kapanen 13 (Primeau) (pp). 6, NY, Reichel 20 (Palffy, Berard) 7, NY, Lapointe 13 (Wood) (sh). 8, NY, Reichel 21, (sh). Third Period: H-Rice 21 (Kron, Emerson) 10, H-Kron 10 (King) Shots on goal: H- 8-10-14—32. NY 14-7-5—26. Goalies: H-Burke; Muzzatti. NY, Fichaud.

Tampa Bay 2 1 1—4
N.Y. Rangers 0 2 0—2
First Period: T-Ciccarelli 34 (Hamrlik, Zamuner) 2, T-Langkow 15 (Wiemer) Second Period: NY, Berg 8 (Messier) (sh). 4, NY, Graves 33 (Leetch, Driver) (pp). 5, T-Zamuner 17, (sh). Third Period: T-Gratton 30 (Zamuner) (en). Shots on goal: T- 12-12-9—33. NY 8-10-9—27. Goalies: T-Tabaracci. NY, Richter.

Boston 0 0 0—0
New Jersey 0 2 0—2
First Period: None. Second Period: N.J.-Holik 22 (Guerin, Pandolfo) 2, N.J.-Andreychuk 27 (Thomas, Pederson) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: B- 9-7-10—26. N.J.- 13-12-8—33. Goalies: B-Carey. N.J.-Brodeur.

Pittsburgh 1 0 1—2
Florida 1 1 2—4
First Period: F-Niedermayer 14 (Svehla, Garpenlov). 2, P-Nedved 33 (Dziedzic, Olczyk) Second Period: F-Sheppard 29 (Dvorak, Muller) Third Period: F-Muller 21 (Sheppard, Jovanovski) (pp). 5, P-Lemieux 50 (penalty shot) 6, F-, Hull 10 (Svehla, Fitzgerald) (en). Shots on goal: P- 10-9-14—33, F- 11-13-11—35. Goalies: P-Lalime. F-Vanbiesbrouck.

Ottawa 1 1 1—3
Detroit 0 0 2—2
First Period: O-Lambert 4 (Bonk, Duchesne) Second Period: O-Yashin 35 (Bicanek, McEachern) Third Period: D-Fedorov 30 (Kozlov, Konstantinov) 4, D-Lapointe 16 (McCarty) 5, O-Redden 6 (Zholtok) Shots on goal: O- 11-6-8—25. D- 9-11-9—29. Goalies: O-Tugnutt. D-Vernon.

Calgary 2 0 1—3
Chicago 1 5 1—7
First Period: C-Zhamnov 18 (Amonte) 2, C-, Gavey 8 (Titov, Featherstone) (pp). 3, C-Titov 22 (Hoglund, McInnis) (pp). Second Period: C-Zhamnov 19 (Craven, Weinrich) (pp). 5, C-Shantz 8 (Daze) 6, C-Miller 13 (Shantz) (sh). 7, C-Zhamnov 20 (Amonte, Weinrich) (pp). 8, C-Daze 19. Third Period: C-Miller 14 (Sykora, Probert) 10, C-Gagner 27 (Albelin, Fleury) (pp). Shots on goal: C- 12-10-13—35. C- 14-13-7—34. Goalies: C-Roloson, Kidd. C-Hackett.

Colorado 1 1 0—2
Dallas 0 0 1—1
First Period: C-Forsberg 28 (Ozolinsh) Second Period: C-Ozolinsh 23, (pp). Third Period: D-Lehtinen 16 (Adams, Zubov) (pp). Shots on goal: C- 5-10-2—17. D- 11-11-17—39. Goalies: C-Roy. D-Moog.

Phoenix 2 2 2—6
Edmonton 0 2 0—2
First Period: Phoenix, Janney 15 (Tkachuk, Roenick) (pp). 2, Phoenix, Drake 17 (Roenick) (sh). Second Period: E-Smyth 38 (Arnott, Weight) (pp). 4, Phoenix, Tkachuk 52 (Janney, Diduck) 5, E-, Lindgren 11 (Buchberger) (sh). 6, Phoenix, Roenick 29 (Tverdovsky, Khabibulin) (pp). Third Period: Phoenix, Corkum 9 (More) (sh). 8, Phoenix, Stapleton 4 (Korolev, Tverdovsky) (pp). Shots on goal: Phoenix 11-11-8—30. E- 11-12-8—31. Goalies: Phoenix, Khabibulin. E-Joseph.

Anaheim 4 0 0—4
San Jose 0 3 0—3
First Period: A-Selanne 51 (Mironov, Daigneault) (pp). 2, A-Trebil 3 (Selanne, Rucchin) 3, A-, Kariya 42 (Karpa, Rucchin) 4, A-Kariya 44 (Mironov) Second Period: S.J.-Hawgood 6 & 6 S.J.-Kozlov 16 (Peltonen, Ragnarsson) 7, S.J.-Donovan 9 (Turcotte, Kroupa) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: A- 12-4-7—23, S.J.- 13-11-12—36. Goalies: A-Hebert. S.J.-Flaherty, Hrudey.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Buffalo 0 0 0—0
Ottawa 0 0 1—1
First Period: None. Second Period: None. Third Period: O-Duchesne (Yashin, McEachern) Shots on goal: B- 6-8-3—17. O- 9-7-18—34. Goalies: B-Hasek. O-Tugnutt.

Philadelphia 0 2 1 0—3
Montreal 1 1 1 0—3
First Period: M-Koivu 17 (Recchi, Corson) Second Period: P-Brind'Amour 26 (Therien, Falloon) 3, M-Stevenson 8 (Savage, Thornton) 4, P-Klatt 23 (Desjardins, Prospal) (pp). Third Period: P-Prospal 5 (LeClair) 6, M-Damphousse 27 (Quintal) Overtime: None. Shots on goal: P- 12-8-8-5—33, M- 13-15-12-3—43. Goalies: P-Snow. M-Thibault.

NY Islanders 0 0 2—2
Washington 0 4 2—6
First Period: None. Second Period: W-Miller 10 (Johansson) 2, W-Johansson 6 (Eagles) 3, W-Hunter 14 (Reekie, Miller) 4, W-Berube 4 (Cote, Nikolishin) Third Period: NY, Smolinski 28 (Houda, Reichel) (pp). 6, W-Bondra 45 (Konowalchuk, Cote) 7, W-Kaminski 1, 8, NY, Hughes 7 (Plante, Houda) Shots on goal: NY 5-5-12—22. W- 13-15-10—38. Goalies: NY, Fichaud. W-Ranford.

Calgary 1 0 0—1
Toronto 1 1 2—4
First Period: T-Sundin 41 (Berezin, Potvin) 2, C-Bouchard 4 (McCarthy) Second Period: T-Yushkevich 4, Third Period: T-Berezin 25 (Sundin, J.Smith) 5, T-Clark 30 (Macoun, Warriner) (en). Shots on goal: C- 13-10-16—39. T- 7-6-5—20. Goalies: C-Roloson. T-Potvin.

San Jose 1 0 0—1
Los Angeles 2 1 1—4
First Period: L.A.-Khristich 19 (Murray). 2, San Jose, Peltonen 2 (Krupa) 3, L.A.-Boucher 6 (Ferraro, Murray) (pp). Second Period: L.A.-Boucher 7 (Ferraro, Khristich) Third Period: L.A.-Numminen 16 (Tsyplakov) Shots on goal: S.J.- 6-11-10—27. L.A.- 9-6-20—35. Goalies: S.J.-Hrudey. L.A.-Storr.

Edmonton 1 1 2—4
Vancouver 2 3 0—5
First Period: E-Smyth 39 (Buchberger). 2, V- Brashear 7 (Stillinger, Noonan) 3, V-, Brashear 8 (Staios, Walker) Second Period: V-Gelinas 35 (Lumme, Bohonos) (pp). 5, V-Naslund 20 (Ridley, Staios) 6, V-Naslund 21 (Roberts, Staios) 7, E-, Intranuovo 1 (Kilmo, Bonsignore) Third Period: E-Arnott 19 (Weight) (pp). 9, E-Weight 21 (McGillis) Shots on goal: E- 11-20-14—45. V- 8-9-8—25. Goalies: E-Joseph, Essensa. V-McLean.

SOCCER

ENGLISH FA CUP

SEMIFINALS

Chelsea 3, Wimbledon 0
Middlesbrough 3, Chesterfield 3

FRENCH LEAGUE CUP

FINAL

Strasbourg 6, Bordeaux 5 (after penalties)

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Atalanta 1, Bologna 1
Juventus 0, Udinese 3
Napoli 1, Cagliari 1
Piacenza 1, Fiorentina 1
Reggiana 0, Vicenza 0
Roma 0, Parma 1
Sampdoria 1, Lazio 0
Verona 2 Perugia 0

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Tenerife 2, Deportivo Coruna 1
Valencia 5, Athletic Bilbao 2
Sevilla 0, Extremadura 0
Sporting Gijon 1, Valladolid 2
Logrones 0, Real Madrid 2
Compostela 2, Celta Vigo 1
Zaragoza 2, Hercules 0
Real Sociedad 0, Real Betis 1
Racing Santander 1, Rayo Vallecano 2

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Roda JC Kerkrade 4, Sparta Rotterdam 1
Fortuna Sittard 1, AZ Alkmaar 0
Vitesse Arnhem 1, Volendam 1
Utrecht 2, Heerenveen 2
Graafschap Doetinchem 2, NAC 2
Twente Enschede 0, Groningen 1
Willem II Tilburg 0, Feyenoord 2
PSV Eindhoven 2 Ajax Amsterdam 0

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Arsenal 2, Leicester 0
Blackburn 2, Manchester United 3
Derby 2, Aston Villa 1
Everton 1, Tottenham 0
Southampton 2, West Ham 0
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Newcastle 1
Sunderland 1, Liverpool 2

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Duisburg 3, Borussia Dortmund 2
Schalke 1, Werder Bremen 1
VfB Stuttgart 5, Hansa Rostock 1
Borussia Moenchengladbach 4, Freiburg 3
St Pauli 0, 1860 Munich 0
Bayern Munich 3, Cologne 2
Arminia Bielefeld 1, Hamburg 1
Bayer Leverkusen 3, Karlsruhe 1
Bochum 3, Fortuna Duesseldorf 1

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Caen 2, Bastia 2

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Tampa Bay 2, Kansas City 1
New York-New Jersey 3, New England 1
Washington 5, Colorado 2
San Jose 4, Los Angeles 1

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

ASIA ZONE, GROUP 3

United Arab Emirates 2, Bahrain 1

CYCLING

Paris-Roubaix Race

Leading results Sunday of the 266.5-kilometer Paris-Roubaix cycling race: 1, Frederic Guesdon, Francaise des Jeux, France, 6 hours, 38 minutes, 10 seconds; 2, Jo Planckaert, Lotto, Belgium, same time; 3, Johan Museeuw, Mapei, Belgium, s.t.; 4, Andrei Tchmil, Lotto, Russia, s.t.; 5, Davide Casarotto, Scrigno, Italy, s.t.; 6, Rolf Sorensen, Rabobank, Denmark, s.t.; 7, Marc Wauters, Lotto, Belgium, s.t.; 8, Frederic Moncassin, GAN, France, s.t.; 9, Rolf Aldag, Telekom, Germany, 14 seconds behind; 10, Henk Vogels, GAN, Australia, 25 seconds behind.

AUTO RACING

Argentinian Grand Prix

Leading results in the Argentinian Grand Prix, in Buenos Aires on Sunday: 1, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, Williams-Renault 1hr 52mins 01.715secs; 2, Eddie Irvine Northern Ireland, Ferrari, at 0.979secs; 3, Ralf Schumacher, Germany, Jordan-Peugeot, 12.089; 4, Johnny Herbert, Great Britain, Sauber, 29.919; 5, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, McLaren, Mercedes, 30.351; 6, Gerhard Berger, Austria, Benetton-Renault, 31.393; 7, Jean Alesi, France, Benetton-Renault, 46.359; 8, Mika Salo, Finland, Tyrrell-Ford, one lap; 9, Jarno Trulli, Italy, Minardi-Hart, one lap; 10, Jan Magnussen, Denmark, Stewart-Ford six laps.

TENNIS

SALEM OPEN

IN HONG KONG

FINAL

Michael Chang (1), US, leads Patrick Rafter (5), Australia, 6-5, 5-3 (40-15)
Rain stopped play.

ESTORIL OPEN

IN OEIRAS, PORTUGAL

FINAL

Alex Corretja (6), Spain, def. Francisco Clavet (7), Spain, 6-3, 7-5.

GOLD FLAKE OPEN

IN MADRAS, INDIA

FINAL

Mikael Tillstrom (6), Sweden def. Alex Radulescu (5), Germany 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

BAUSCH & LOMB CHAMPIONSHIP

IN FLORIDA

SEMIFINALS

Lindsay Davenport (6), US, def. Amanda Coetzer (12), South Africa, 7-5, 6-2; Mary Pierce (11), France, def. Iva Majoli (8), Croatia, 2-6, 7-5, 7-6 (5).

GOLF

US Masters

Leading scores Saturday after the third round of the $2.7 million Masters on the 6,925-yard, par-72 Augusta National Golf Club:

Tiger Woods	70-66-65—201
Costantino Rocca	71-69-70—210
Paul Stankowski	68-74-69—211
Tom Watson	75-68-69—212
Tom Kite	77-69-66—212
Jeff Sluman	74-67-72—213
Colin Montgomerie	72-67-74—213
Ernie Els	73-70-71—214
Fred Couples	72-69-73—214
Jose Maria Olazabal	71-70-74—215
Davis Love, III	72-71-72—215

RUGBY UNION

Super 12

Natal 33, Waikato Chiefs 15
Gauteng Lions 16, Northern Transvaal 16
Wellington 47, Queensland 29
New South Wales 36, Free State 11
Otago Highlanders 37, Cant. Crusaders 29.

CRICKET

SEVENTH ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL

SOUTH AFRICA VS. AUSTRALIA

SUNDAY, IN BLOEMFONTEIN, SOUTH AFRICA

Australia innings: 210 (37 overs)
South Africa innings: 310-6
South Africa def. Australia by 109 runs
Australia win series 4-3

ICC TROPHY FINAL

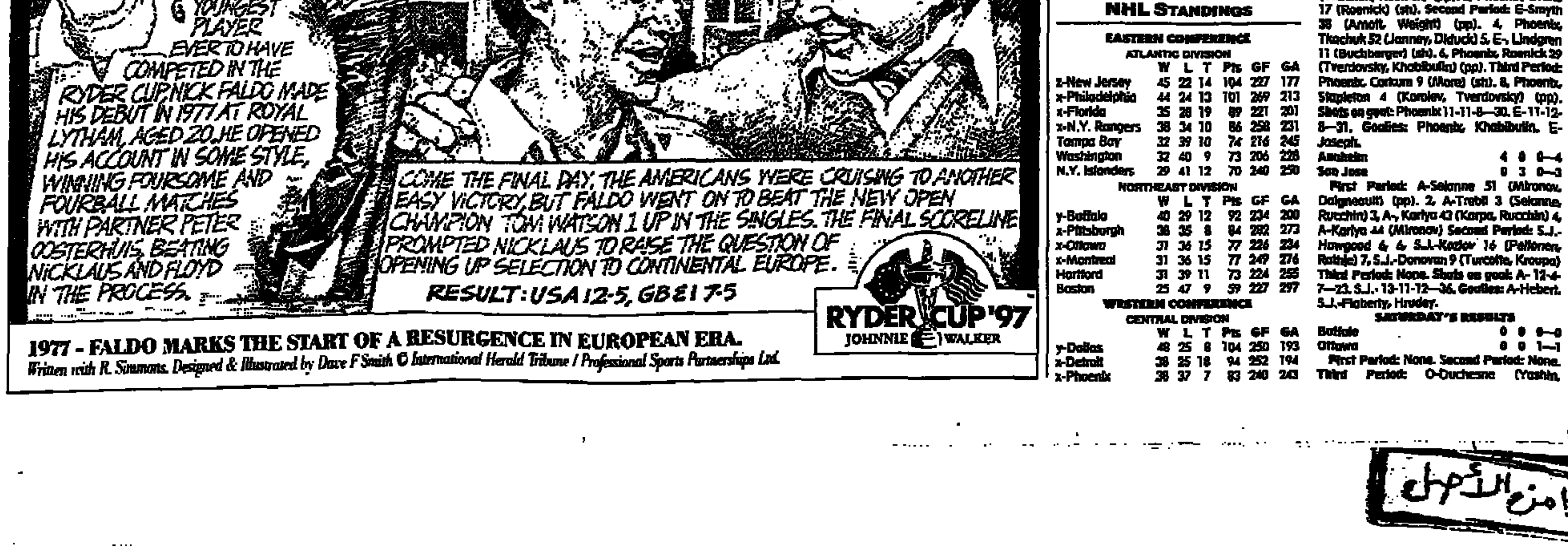
BANGLADESH VS KENYA

SUNDAY, IN KUALA LUMPUR

Kenya innings: 241-7 (50 overs)
Bangladesh innings: 166 (25 overs, revised target)
Bangladesh def. Kenya.

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Memorable Moments from Johnnie Walker: RYDER CUP *with Bernard Gallacher*



1977 - FALDO MARKS THE START OF A RESURGENCE IN EUROPEAN ERA.

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SPORTS

Last-Minute Goal Saves Underdog

Chelsea Reaches FA Cup Final; Chesterfield Lives to Fight On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Chesterfield, of the English second division, scored in the final minute of extra time on Sunday to earn a 3-3 draw with Middlesbrough in the FA Cup semifinal in Manchester.

Jamie Hewitt, Chesterfield's right-back, scored with a few seconds remaining after 10-man Middlesbrough had first fought back from 2-0 down to force extra time and then taken a 3-2 lead after 100 minutes.

Like Chesterfield, Boro, of the Premier League, has never reached an FA Cup final. It lost Vladimir Kinder, a Slovakian defender, who received a red card, in the first half of normal time then fell 2-0 behind before fighting back.

Just eight days earlier, in the final of the League Cup, a far less prestigious English cup competition, Middlesbrough had led Leicester 1-0 with three minutes left in extra time but concede a goal and tied 1-1.

That replay will be on Wednesday at Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield. Hillsborough will also be the site of the FA Cup replay.

Chelsea had a much easier time reaching the FA Cup final with a 3-0 victory Sunday over Wimbledon at Arsenal's Highbury stadium in north London.

If Middlesbrough gets through, the May 17 final at Wembley stadium could feature five Italian players.

Ruud Gullit, Chelsea's Dutch coach, will become the first manager from oustide the British Isles in the final of the 126-year-old competition.

Middlesbrough fell behind 2-0 to goals by Andy Morris, in the 54th minute, and a penalty by Sean Dyche in the 60th minute.

Italian Fabrizio Ravanelli made it 2-1 in the 64th. Craig Hignett leveled with a penalty in the 70th. In the 10th minute of extra time Boro's other Italian, Gianluca Festa, hit home in the 10th minute.

Chesterfield, who appeared to have a perfectly good second-half goal disallowed, deserved their draw, which rekindles their hopes of becoming the first team from outside the top two English divisions to reach the final.

At Highbury, Two goals from Mark Hughes, who will be appearing in his fifth cup final, and one from Italian striker Gianfranco Zola secured Chelsea's place in the final and sent Wimbledon to defeat in a semifinal for the second time this season. It also lost to Leicester at this stage in the League Cup.

In the Premier League, Liverpool bounced back from its 3-0 Cup Winners Cup loss to Paris St Germain to beat Sunderland 2-1 and keep up the pressure on English league leaders Manchester United.

Liverpool went 2-0 ahead with goals from Robbie Fowler and Steve McManaman and a Paul Stewart header was insufficient to save relegation-threatened Sunderland.

Newcastle and Sheffield Wednesday stayed in fifth and sixth places respectively after a 1-1 draw at Hillsborough.

On Saturday, Manchester United they beat Blackburn 3-2 in a pulsating match.

Blackburn, the only other club to win the premier league since its inception in 1992, gave United a scare in the dying minutes when Paul Warhurst scored Rovers second.

United survived a penalty miss from Eric Cantona, whose weak 22d-minute kick was easily saved by Tim Flowers.

Andy Cole gave United the lead and then set up goals for Paul Scholes and Cantona. Arsenal, which is in third place, kept pace with Manchester United with a 2-0 home victory over Leicester.

(Reuters, AP)



Parma's Fabio Cannavaro, right, leaping in to tackle Roma's Abel Balbo. Parma won to close in on Juventus.

10-Man Udinese Ambushes Juventus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Juventus, the leaders of Italy's Serie A, took on mid-table Udinese at home, was awarded two penalty kicks, played for nearly 90 minutes against 10 men and lost, 3-0.

The upset allowed Parma, 1-0 winners at Roma, to cut the European Cup holders' lead to three points.

It was Juve's first defeat in 16 matches and its first in Turin since it lost 3-0 to Sampdoria exactly a year ago.

Udinese's Regis Genaux received a red card in the third minute but the visitors took the lead in the 42d minute when Olivier Bierhoff was fouled. It was the first penalty whistled against Juventus in Serie A since Feb. 4, 1996. Marcio Amoroso beat Angelo Peruzzi with the ensuing kick.

Bierhoff headed in his ninth goal of the season in the 46th minute, two minutes before Amoroso closed a brilliant individual run by beating Peruzzi one-on-one for his 10th goal.

SOCCER ROUNDUP

Vieri hit the crossbar with a penalty for Juventus in the 52d minute and Luigi Turci saved a penalty from Zinedine Zidane.

SPAIN Real Madrid remained top of the Spanish first division Sunday with a comfortable 2-0 victory at struggling Logrones.

Fabio Capello's side is nine points ahead of Real Betis, which snatched an injury-time winner at Real Sociedad.

Real Madrid went ahead in the first half when Victor Sanchez pounced on a defensive error and Raul Gonzalez took advantage of another blunder to wrap up the game after the break.

NETHERLANDS PSV Eindhoven beat Ajax 2-0 to remain top of the Premiership. Feyenoord stayed second after winning 2-0 at Willem II Tilburg.

FRANCE Strasbourg won its first domestic trophy in 18 years when it bear Bordeaux 6-5 in a penalty shoot-out to lift the League Cup on Saturday after more than two hours of a final which stood goalless after extra time. Victory earned Strasbourg a berth in the UEFA Cup next season.

GERMANY Bayern Munich increased its lead at the top of the first division with a 3-2 victory over Cologne on Saturday while challengers Borussia Dortmund slumped to a 3-2 defeat at lowly Duisburg.

Two goals from Italian striker Ruggiero Rizzitelli and one from Juergen Klinsmann gave the Bavarians their fifth win in succession and put them five points clear.

VfB Stuttgart beat Hansa Rostock 5-1 with goals from their "magic triangle" of Krasimir Balakov, Giovane Elber and Fredi Bobic, to move into third.

Bayer Leverkusen is second. It beat Karlsruhe 3-1 on Friday. Dortmund, bidding for a third straight title, fell to fourth. *(AP, Reuters)*

Unknown Wins Cycling Classic

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

ROUBAIX, France — Every once in a while in that great bicycle classic, Paris-Roubaix, the preserve of champions, it happens: an unknown wins.

It happened Sunday. Frederic Guesdon, a 25-year-old Frenchman whose biggest and only previous victory was in the bush league Haribo Classic in February, finished first in the Queen of Classics, as the 101-year-old Paris Roubaix is nicknamed.

Guesdon, who rides for La Francaise des Jeux team, emerged from the final turn of the sprint on the finishing track in Roubaix to pass first over the line by a couple of bicycle lengths. He won so easily over the seven other riders in the first group that he had time to look back over his left shoulder, kiss his fingers to his lips, lift his arms and coast.

The Frenchman was timed in 6 hours 38 minutes 10 seconds over the 266.5-kilometer (165.5-mile) course, laced with 49.3 kilometers (30.5 miles) of rough cobblestones along country lanes. The weather was crisp and dry, which meant the riders were smothered in dust along those lanes rather than the mud that covers them in rainy weather.

Second in the sprint was Jo Planckaert, a Belgian with the Lotto team, and third was Johan Museeuw, the world road-race champion, the defending World Cup champion and the winner of Paris-Roubaix last year. Andrei Tchmil, the winner of Paris-Roubaix in 1994, was fourth.

Riders of Tchmil's and Museeuw's stature almost invariably win this race, as Roger de Vlaeminck did a record four times, Eddy Merckx three times, Francesco Moser three times and Sean Kelly twice, all in the postwar era.

But there are surprises. Dirk de Mol, a Belgian who never before and never after won a major race, was first in Paris-Roubaix in 1988 and Jean-Marie Wampers, a Belgian and a similar dim star, was first the next year.

Thereafter the big names in one-day races took over until Guesdon, ranked 243d among the world's professional racers, made his mark.

"I thought my best chance to win would be to attack with 200 meters to go, so that's what I did," he said.

Revealing who he is at a news conference, he reported that he turned professional in 1995, rode for the Groupement team that foundered in France after a few months, joined Polti in Italy last year and signed on with La Francaise des Jeux when it was formed this winter.

"It's better for a Frenchman to ride in France," he said. His hobbies are fishing and calm, as in a calm life.

He noted that he finished 14th in Paris-Roubaix last year, thus catching the eye of Marc Madiot, the *directeur sportif* of the new French team and twice a winner himself of Paris-Roubaix.

Guesdon said he had two flats during the race, once on the cobblestones and once on standard road, and that both times he got another wheel quickly. "If not . . ." he added, leaving the thought unspoken.

For Museeuw, this was another episode in the legendary Curse of the Rainbow Jersey, which is said to afflict the world road race champion and which has plagued him in the first three World Cup classics this season.

Last month in Italy, Museeuw crashed just before the finish of Milan-San Remo. Last weekend in Belgium, he was run into and his bicycle dismantled just before the decisive attack in the Tour of Flanders. This time he was twice stopped by flats in the last 40 kilometers as he rode at the front of the 178 riders.

He, too, got another wheel quickly and was paced back to the front by such teammates as Stefano Zanini, who finished 11th, and Andrea Tafi, who was 19th, both 25 seconds behind the winner. But Museeuw was showing strain. What misfortune is next for him? He will find out in a week in Liege-Bastogne-Liege, fourth of the 10 World Cup races.

UEFA Starts Wider Probe of Match-Fixing

The Associated Press

European soccer's governing body is widening its investigation into corruption involving top-level matches, UEFA's president, Lennart Johansson, said in interviews published Sunday.

Johansson told Swedish and Swiss newspapers that an immediate priority would be a Switzerland-Turkey European Championship qualifier, the subject of a flurry of allegations.

On Thursday, UEFA upheld a life ban against a retired referee, Kurt Roethlisberger, for attempted bribery in a Champions Cup match in October between Grasshopper Zurich and Auxerre. "I fear that this is only the tip of an iceberg," Johansson said. "We're doing everything we can to get to the bottom of it. Affairs like this one take more and more of our time, and unfortunately there's sometimes quite a bit of truth to them," he said.

During the disciplinary hearings against Roethlisberger, a former World Cup referee, other possible cases emerged — including one involving German powerhouse Bayern Munich.

Speculation has focused on the fact that the referee in the Grasshopper-Auxerre match, Vadim Zhuk of Belarus, also officiated at last year's UEFA Cup final between Bayern Munich and Bordeaux.

Swiss media reports have concentrated on a crucial Turkey-Switzerland European Championship qualifier in December 1994. The Swiss won, 2-1, on the way to its first ever Championship final appearance.

The referee, Ion Craciunescu of Romania, says he is totally innocent.

"We will launch an investigation into the Turkey-Switzerland match," Johansson said. "I fear that what we heard this week," he added, referring to the Roethlisberger hearing, "will not be the end of the story."

London Marathons End as Sprints

Pinto and Chepchumba Win Races Decided in Final Stretch

The Associated Press

LONDON — Antonio Pinto outsprinted Stefano Baldini to win by two seconds and Joyce Chepchumba caught the defending champion Liz McColgan at the finish line to triumph by one second as the London Marathon produced two thrilling finishes on Sunday.

The first four finishers bettered the 12-year-old race record and the first five ran their fastest-ever marathons.

Pinto, the 1992 London Marathon champion, won the 26-mile, 385 yard (42.2 kilometer) race in 2 hours 7 minutes and 55 seconds with Baldini second at 2:07:57. The world record for a marathon is 2:06:50, set by Belayneh Dinsamo in Rotterdam in 1988.

Josiah Thugwane, the first black South African to win an Olympic gold medal when he triumphed in the marathon at Atlanta last summer, placed third in his fastest-ever time, 2:08:06. The fourth-place finisher, Eric Kimaiyo of Kenya, clocked in at 2:08:08. All four bested Steve Jones's previous London Marathon record of 2:08:16, set in 1985.

"This was the most extraordinary marathon race ever," Pinto said. "The race had a great group of runners and the warm weather helped to make it so good."

Thugwane, called a one-race wonder after his surprise victory at Atlanta, said he was satisfied with his third-place finish. "I thought during the race I had a chance of winning, but when Pinto came through, I knew I had run out of kilometers," the 5-foot-2-inch (1.5 meter) Thugwane said. "But I am very happy that I ran such a fast time."

In the closest finish ever to the women's race, Chepchumba caught the defending champion McColgan in the final 20 yards (18 meters) to reverse the positions of last year. Chepchumba clocked 2:26:51, with McColgan only a second behind.

In the final stretch, each time the Kenyan pulled level with McColgan, the Scot would kick ahead again. But Chepchumba made one final burst in the final 20 yards and it was enough to finally get ahead and take the title.

"We got together side by side, then she would push and I would try and stay with her," Chepchumba said. "Then she moved ahead and I tried to sprint to keep up.

"She moved ahead again and I tried one more time and this time I got ahead at the line. It's a great feeling to beat her this time."

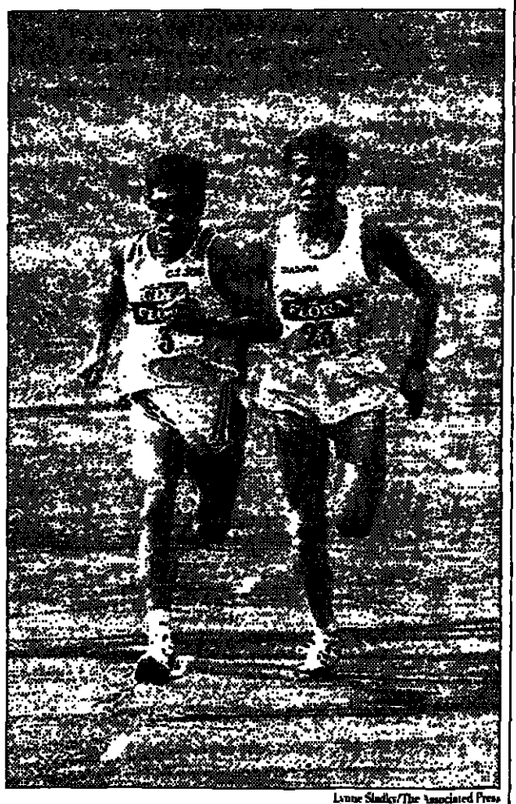
By the halfway in the men's race, the two Portuguese pacesetters, Carlos Patricio and Paulo Catarino, had the field on world record pace as they went through 13.1 miles in 1:02:49. In Dinsamo's world-record run, the halfway time was 1:03:22.

When the pacemakers dropped out, two Britons, Paul Evans, winner of the Chicago Marathon in October, and a first-time marathoner, Paul Nerurkar, led a pack of nine that included Thugwane, Pinto, Baldini and the two-time runner-up, Steve Moneghetti of Australia.

Baldini made a move at the three-quarter stage and Thugwane went with him, with Pinto initially unable to stay in touch. But the Portuguese made a big move during the 24th mile and swept past the leading two as they ran past the clocktower known as Big Ben.

Thugwane was unable to respond as Pinto and Baldini fought it out for the lead. The two entered the final stretch just past Buckingham Palace neck and neck but Pinto had the faster finishing kick.

Nerurkar wound up fifth, Moneghetti sixth and Evans eighth.



Lynne Sladky/The Associated Press

Antonio Pinto, left, and Stefano Baldini nearing the finish.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

Thomas Muster will be back in Barcelona to defend his title; can he win the 'Trofeo Conde de Godo' for the third year running ?

Tennis:
16 - 20 April, LIVE, ATP Tour Barcelona
Thomas Muster looks unbeatable on the red clay courts of Europe

Motorcycling:
18 - 20 April, LIVE, The Japanese Grand Prix, Suzuka
Jamie Robinson will be looking for a strong start to the season on his new works Suzuka

Swimming:
17 - 20 April, The Short Course World Championships, Gothenburg
68 nations compete in the third Short Course World Championships from Sweden

Cycling:
20 April, LIVE, Liege - Bastogne - Liege, Belgium
Axel Merckx, son of the legendary Eddy Merckx, will be one of the favourites, along with World Champion Johan Museew

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BASEBALL The Winter Game p. 18 **SOCCER** Underdogs Bite Back p.19 **MARATHON** Fast Times in London p. 19

TOMORROW: STYLE

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

PAGE 20 R MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1997

WORLD ROUNDUP

Australia Crushed

CRICKET Lance Klusener produced a memorable all-around performance Sunday to help South Africa to a crushing 109-run victory over Australia in the final one-day international in Bloemfontein.

Klusener made a career-best 92 as South Africa made 310 runs for six wickets, then took the first two wickets as Australia was all out for 210. Australia won the series 4-2.

• Bangladesh beat Kenya by two wickets Sunday to win the International Cricket Council trophy World Cup qualifying tournament. Set a revised target of 166 in 25 overs after rain, Bangladesh scored 11 runs, inciuding a six by Khaled Masud, in the last over to win off the last ball. Kenya scored 241 for seven in their 50 overs Saturday. Steve Tikolo made 147.*(Reuters)*

De La Hoya Takes Title

BOXING Oscar de la Hoya overcame a crafty Pernell Whitaker in a tough fight Saturday, winning a unanimous decision to take Whitaker's WBC welterweight title. It was the fourth title for De La Hoya, who was knocked down in the ninth and was bleeding from the nose at the end. *(AP)*

Monarchs Reign

FOOTBALL Stan White's four-yard touchdown pass to Michael Titley with 3:06 left in the third quarter Sunday gave the London Monarchs a 14-7 victory over the Frankfurt Galaxy in the World League opener for each team. *(AP)*

Marathon Runner Dies

A male runner in his 40s died during the London marathon Sunday, organizers said. Further details were not released. *(Reuters)*

[Marathon — Page 19]

Mexico Routs Jamaica

SOCCER Mexico, led by three goals from Carlos Hermosillo, beat Jamaica 6-0 on Sunday to take a commanding lead in regional qualifying for the 1998 World Cup. *(AP)*



Armando Franca/AP

Francisco Clavet firing back the ball to Alex Corretja.

Chang Victory on Hold

TENNIS Top-seeded Michael Chang led 6-3, 5-3 and held two match points against Patrick Rafter when rain forced play to be suspended Sunday in the final of the Salem Open in Hong Kong.

The match will resume Monday. ATP officials said they could not recall any previous tournament having been stopped at match point.

• Alex Corretja came from 5-2 down in the second set to beat fellow Spaniard Francisco Clavet 6-3, 7-5 Sunday to win the Estoril Open.

• Mikael Tillstrom of Sweden won his first ATP Tour singles title Sunday when he beat Alex Radelescu of Germany 6-4, 4-6, 7-5 in the final of the Indian Open in Madras. *(Reuters)*

Woods at Masters: 'Showing the Men How to Play'



Gary Hershorn/Reuters

Tiger Woods and his caddie, Mike Cowan, crossing Ben Hogan Bridge to the 12th green at Augusta National.

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — The tenacious Tiger Woods prowled Augusta National Golf Club as if it were his own private game preserve.

With yet another virtuoso round of golf — a 7-under-par 65 on Saturday — he opened a tournament-record nine-shot lead in the Masters.

Woods, at 15-under 201, was paired Sunday with Costantino Rocca of Italy (70-210), his closest pursuer.

With his typical flair for the dramatic, Woods set the record lead with one last tap-in birdie at the 18th after a perfectly struck sand wedge into the 405-yard hole hit a bank near the right side of the green and trickled down to within a foot of the cup.

Woods's next-closest pursuer, Paul Stankowski, was alone in third place at 69-211. The goateed Texan practiced for this tournament by putting on the concrete floor of his garage. Tom Watson and Tom Kite were tied for fourth, 11 shots back.

"He's a boy against men, and showing the men how to play," said Watson. "I've seen Nicklaus and Floyd do it."

Woods — whose father is African-American and his mother Asian-American — was threatening the 72-hole record of 17-under 271 set by Jack Nicklaus in 1965 and Floyd in 1976. A 69 or lower Sunday would secure that, too.

Nicklaus also has the largest margin of victory in the Masters — nine shots in 1965. Tom Morris holds the major championship record victory margin of 13 set in the 1862 British Open.

Conditions had changed dramatically for the third round after an early-morning rain drenched the course, softening greens considerably and taking some of the bounce out of the fairways.

Club officials tried to compensate with more than the usual dicey weekend pin placements, but most balls stuck close to where they hit. That was a far different scenario from the first two days on dry, firm and fast greens when well-struck shots were still sliding all the way off putting surfaces at almost every hole.

Still, for awhile on an overcast and sticky Saturday, only Woods seemed to be going forward as the rest of his closest pursuers either stalled or started falling back down the leader board.

"No one has done anything," Stankowski said, looking at the board in the interview room. "I'm stumped."

Seconds later, Woods birdied the 15th hole to go nine strokes ahead. "He's at 14 [under] now?" Stankowski said, looking at a television monitor. "That's encouraging."

Woods hit 17 of 18 greens in regulation Saturday, and he made an eight-foot putt to save par on the only one he missed, the 360-yard third. He also hit 13 of 14 fairways, and at the only one he missed — his tee shot blocked to the right at the 455-yard 11th — he hit a 9-iron to within eight feet and made that putt, too.

He was also averaging almost 320 yards on his drives for the tournament, and admitted, "It's a great advantage to hit wedge into these holes."

Woods' 201 total for three rounds also tied the Masters record of low first 54 holes, also set by Floyd in 1976. And his 65 preceded by a 66 on Friday was the best 36-hole stretch anyone has had in the 61-year history of the tournament.

At age 21, Tiger Woods was playing this golf course the way no one ever has before, despite that atrocious 4-over 40 start on the front side in Thursday's opening round. Through Saturday, he had played his last 45 holes in 19 under par.

"If I didn't perform the way I played last week at home shooting a 59, I'd be disappointed," Woods said. "I came here playing really well."

A Pioneer Loves Woods

New York Times Service

Charlie Sifford was glued to his television at his home in Houston. Sifford, a black pioneer in golf who never made it into the field at the Masters, has become close to Tiger Woods in the last couple of years. He feels a kinship both as a golfer and as a person of color.

"I'm watching my grandson," he said. "That's my grandson there. This is the kid who's doing what I wanted to do, but never had the chance to do."

Sifford dropped the phone as Woods's putt for a birdie missed at the 16th hole on Saturday. He chuckled. "You know, I see a lot of Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus in the kid," he said.

Were Woods to win the Masters, "It would be a wonderful thing for golf, period," Sifford said. "Never mind the racial thing. Him doing what he's doing out there, with all those great players in the field, it's an inspiration."

WOODS: *Golf's Young Phenom Wows Crowds at the Masters*

Continued from Page 1

for as much as $3,000. Organizers stopped selling weekly passes to new "patrons" in 1972, meaning that the 25,000 badges worn on the course now have been in most families for years.

Most golf fans, and many others who had never watched a televised tournament before this weekend, gathered in front of their television sets in living rooms around the United States. CBS Sports, which has televised this event for 42 straight years, was predicting the highest rating in the history of the tournament with Woods as the leader and centerpiece of their coverage.

No one, save Woods, would be happier with that result than the Nike Inc. chairman, Phil Knight, whose company signed Woods to a $40 million endorsement contract a year ago when Woods, then a sophomore at Stanford University, decided to turn pro after winning his third consecutive U.S. Amateur title.

"He's been phenomenal, everything we could have hoped for," said Knight, bedecked in the company's famous swoosh logo. "He's a great player with an inherent sense for the dramatic. It's wonderful to feel the crowd get behind him. I've had people tell me his following now is bigger than Arnie in his prime. It's unbelievable."

Woods's story could have been written by one of Nike's pitchmen.

His father, Earl, put a golf club in his crib and by the age of 2, his son — also named Eldrick — was putting against Bob Hope on the "Mike Douglas Show." A year later he shot 48 over nine holes, and by the age of 5 Woods — who was nicknamed "Tiger" after a Vietnamese soldier who was a friend of his father's — was featured in Golf Digest.

Woods won three consecutive U.S. Junior Amateur championships before moving up to the U.S. Amateur, where he again won three straight. Woods said: "The only thing I want is a green jacket in my closet," referring to the bright sport coat given to a club even more exclusive than Augusta National — winners of The Masters. "Whatever I have to do to win is fine."

Back behind the Augusta National clubhouse, another man of color was broom-sweeping the front porch of a cottage dormitory used by members when they stay at the club overnight. Wayman Williams, a lifetime resident of Augusta and a long-time employee of Augusta National, said he was pulling hard for Tiger, too, though he would not be able to slip out to the course to watch him play.

"I might sneak a peek at the TV, though," Williams said." Such a nice young man, a good kid. He's confident, not cocky. He can handle this pressure. I met him the other day. He came by and shook my hand. I didn't have much time for chit-chat, I've got a lot to do around here, but he was very nice. He's a golfer, but he's a black golfer and the master of his sport, just like Michael Jordan. It makes me feel good."

That's also what the galleries are doing for Woods, who says he feeds off their support.

"They're supporting me, rooting me on, which is kind of neat," Woods said. "I got a couple of standing ovations out there, which is a great feeling when you're playing well. The galleries here are very appreciative of good play."

Villeneuve Holds Off Irvine To Win Argentine Grand Prix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Jacques Villeneuve, weakened by a stomach ailment and doubting his stamina, won the Argentine Grand Prix Sunday for his second straight victory of the season.

The Canadian began the race from the pole position and beat Eddie Irvine by less than a second. Villeneuve was timed in 1 hour, 29 minutes, 29 seconds and managed to hold off Irvine, who tried to pass with four laps left.

Villeneuve, of the Williams-Renault team, also won in Brazil on March 30.

On Sunday, he held a commanding lead for much of the race, but Irvine closed the gap after taking one pit stop less than the Canadian, who had three.

Only nine drivers completed the 72 laps.

The race was only seconds old when two-time world champion Michael Schumacher's Ferrari and the Stewart-Ford of Brazil's Ruben Barrichello crashed on the first corner.

Schumacher had to pull out after Barrichello took a spin and hit the German. A safety car entered the circuit after other cars slipped briefly off the track.

No one was hurt in the Schumacher-Barrichello crash, but McLaren-Mercedes driver David Coulthard of Britain spun off and was unable to rejoin the race.

It was a mixed day for the Schumacher family, Ralf Schumacher, younger brother of double world champion Michael, was third for Jordan in the team's 100th grand prix.

It was 21-year-old Schumacher's first points finish in Formula One and Irvine's best result in his 51-race career at the top level.

Briton Johnny Herbert finished fourth for Sauber, his best result since he joined the team last year. Finland's Mika Hakkinen was fifth in a McLaren and Berger sixth for Benetton.

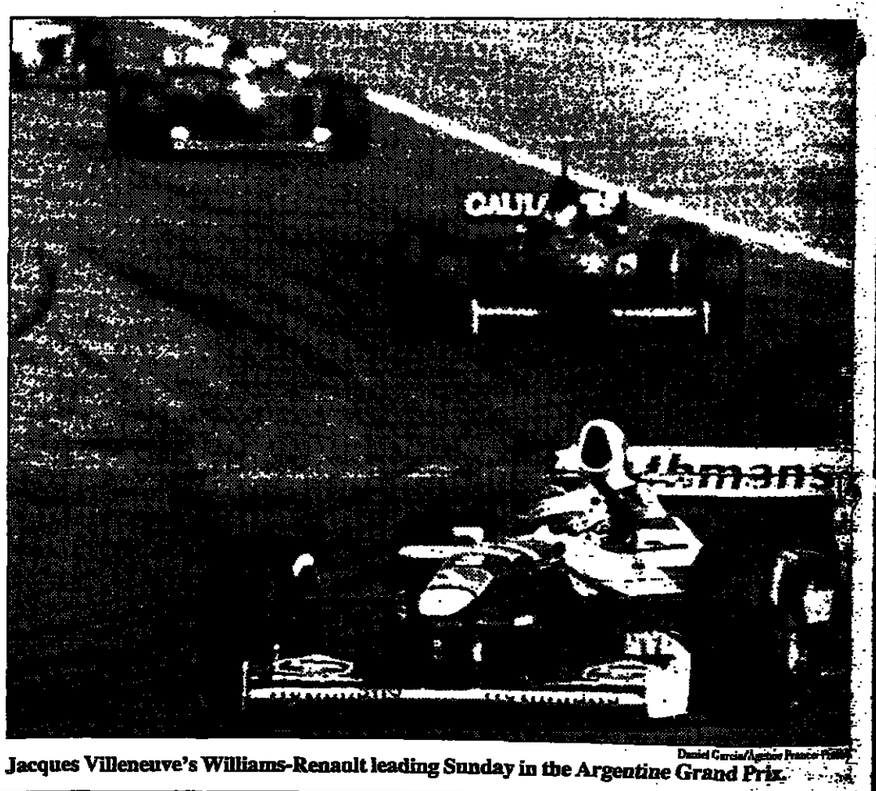
But the race was dominated by Villeneuve who followed up his victory in Brazil two weeks ago. He only lost the lead, after making a perfect start from pole, for six laps following his second pit stop.

This gave Irvine his chance to attack he closed to within a width of a cigarette paper on the corner into the straight with three laps to go and temporarily unnerved Villeneuve.

The Canadian swerved on the entrance to the straight and almost went off but regained his cool and retained his narrow advantage throughout the final two laps, even though Irvine had been lapping almost two seconds faster than him.

Villeneuve's Williams team mate Heinz-Harald Frentzen of Germany retired with gearbox problems early on.

Villeneuve's victory was his sixth and put him level in the record books with his late father Gilles. Villeneuve has 20 points in the drivers' championship and leads Coulthard and Berger by 10 points. *(AP, AFP, Reuters)*



Daniel Garcia/Agence France-Presse

Jacques Villeneuve's Williams-Renault leading Sunday in the Argentine Grand Prix.



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